

OCTOBER

Free Jacksonville Republican.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 2, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1345

Jacksonville Republican
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT.
At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines, or less of long advertisements, or 10 lines of Brevier, for the first week. Fifty cents per square, each week thereafter. Over one square counted as two. Advertisements not marked, continue until ordered.
Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square and \$5 for each additional square.
Announcements of Candidates, &c. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DeKalb County.
Probate Court for DeKalb County,
Alabama, Special Term, Aug.
3rd, 1862.

THIS day came Caroline Ward and Jeremiah M. Jack, and filed their petition, alleging among other things that they and Thomas M. Jack, Adeline Jack, Elizabeth Jack, James Jack, John Jack, and the children of Amelia Clayton, deceased, formerly Amelia Jack, (to-wit) James S. Martha J. Greenfield S. and Mary E. Clayton, own, as tenants in common, a tract of land containing one hundred and thirty acres and ten poles, known as the Dover Tract of Nancy Jack, deceased, and of James Jack, deceased, situate in said county, and that the same cannot be equally partitioned and divided, and divided, and praying this court for an order of sale to sell the said land for partition; that petitioners and the other parties named, are all of full age except the said children of Amelia Clayton, deceased, who are minors, and that the said children, except the said Thomas M. Jack, Elizabeth, James and John Jack, who reside in the State of Tennessee.
Ordered, that the 22nd day of September next be and is hereby appointed a day to hear and determine the application, and that notice hereof, by publication for three successive weeks be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published weekly in Jacksonville, Alabama, there being no Newspaper published in DeKalb County, and that citation issue, &c.—Ordered, that John R. Hoge, who in open court consents to accept the same, be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem of the minors aforesaid.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
Aug. 21, '62—SS. Judge of Probate.

Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of John Diamond, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala. on the 14th day of July, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
M. B. PINCKIN, Exr.
Aug. 14, 1862. JANE PINCKIN, Exr.

STRAYED
From the subscriber Drake Town, Ga. about five years old, of small size, very noted mark, has been ploughed some. When she strayed and on a large calf bell. Heed on with a horse string—when heard of last, was at Golden's Ferry on Coosa river. She was raised in Blount County, Ala. by Dr. J. W. Johnson—any information of the above described animal will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
Address, R. B. HUTCHESON,
Aug. 14, 1862. Drake Town, Ga.

Executors Sale.
THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of Charles M. Pearson, late of St. Clair County, Ala. dec'd, by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, on the premises of said dec'd, at Springfield, in said county, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, the following described property, to-wit:
Four head of Mules,
Two Wagons and Harness,
One Lot of Hogs,
One Lot of Eggs,
Thirty Sacks of Flour,
Forty Bushels of Wheat,
One Lot of Dry Goods,
Hardware and Medicines,
And many other articles. Purchasers thereof will be required to give notes due twelve months from day of sale, bearing interest from date, with two approved sureties for all sums of five dollars and over. For all sums under five dollars, cash will be required.
JAMES P. PEARSON,
Aug. 21, '62. JOHN MCLENDON, Exr.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 8th day of September, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the estate of R. A. Carruth, dec'd, all persons therefore having claims against said estate will present them to me, within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make payment immediately.
S. M. CARRUTH,
Sep. 11, 1862. Adm. of said estate.

Special Notice.
HAYING joined Capt. Whitley's company and disposed of my entire stock of Goods, I have left my Nour and Accounts in the hands of Messrs. FLEISCHL & WELLS-HOUSE, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same. All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement by payment or note.
Aug 3 21—m. AUGUST MEYER.

CALHOUN MILLS.
THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Jan. 28, 1862.—17.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The second session will open on 25th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.

R. SCALES.

July 24.—1 mo.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Talladega, on Friday the 8th inst. a deep sorrel gelding, 5 years old last Spring, about medium size, mane and tail closely shaven, person giving information to me at Talladega by mail, or returning said Mule, shall be reasonably rewarded.
Aug. 14, 1862. F. M. GLAZNER.

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the first of June, two young mare Mules, one about sixteen months old large of size, a sorrel color. The other one about one year old, a dark bay, heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received; and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Polk, Calhoun County, Ala.
Aug. 14, 1862. JACOB ZOOAH.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 21st day of July, 1862, Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Bartley C. Johnson, late of Marshall County, Ala. dec'd, by the Probate Judge of said county—all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. PERCIVAL M. BUSH, Adm. FLIZ. L. JOHNSON, Adm.
Aug. 14.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Israel Brothers, late of St. Clair County, Ala. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of August 1862, by the Judge of Probate of said county—all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
Aug. 14. GALEB F. BROTHERS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of July, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the estate of Amed McCallum, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to me immediately.
B. D. TURNER, Adm.
Aug. 7.

Executors Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Charles M. Pearson, deceased, late of St. Clair County, Alabama, having been granted to the undersigned Executors, on the 14th day of July, 1862, by Hon. A. Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of said county—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time required by law, or the same will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.
JAMES P. PEARSON,
JOHN MCLENDON, Exrs.
Aug. 14.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

DeKalb County.

In the Court of Probate of said County, Special Term, August 2nd, 1862.

THIS day being set apart by the Court to hear the Insolvent report of Thomas S. A. Cox, as the administrator of the estate of William Shawfield, deceased, and to determine the same, and notice thereof having been given by four weeks successive publication in the Jacksonville Republican, published at Jacksonville, Alabama; and notice also having been sent by mail to the creditors of said estate, whose residence was known and said report coming in, to be heard and no issue thereon being made by any person whatever, and the same appearing to the court to be correct—it is further ordered, that said administrator appear before this court on the fifteenth day of September, 1862, and make statement of his accounts with said estate; that notice hereof, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican aforesaid be given four weeks successively, and that notice also be furnished to each creditor of said estate, whose residence is known, and notice also be posted upon the court house door of said county for four weeks.
JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
Judge of Probate
Aug. 21, 1862—St. 50.

Committed

TO the Jail of Centerville, Marshall County, Alabama, on the 13th day of July, 1862, a Negro man who says he belongs to William Duffly, who has been sent to the Jail of said county, and that he has been committed to the Jail of said county, and that he is about 30 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexion and weighs about 180 pounds.
The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Aug. 21, 1862. THOMAS F. ELLON, Jailor.

GREENSBORO

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th. All the Departments of Instruction are now filled by able and successful Teachers. N. B.—Tuition is Free to Daughters of Indigent Soldiers on duty.
For particulars, inquire of any Presbyterian Minister in Georgia, or Rev. L. H. PARSONS, President of the Institution or of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, President of Board Trustees.
July, 24.

Correspondence Selma Reporter.

From Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 19.

DEAR REPORTER: Having a few leisure moments, I do not know how to improve them better than in writing a few lines for your journal, giving your many readers all the current news that I have picked up since my arrival. On my arrival I found Major General Jones in command, who is an excellent officer and a strict disciplinarian, and above all a gentleman in the true acceptance of the term. I found the police regulations much more strict than when I left; but it is really necessary, where so many traitors are scattered over the country. Last night three bushwhackers were brought in as prisoners for trying to damage the Nashville railroad, which road will be completed to Nashville in four or five days, but the road will be guarded heavily all along its line in consequence of the traitorous population that live in its vicinity.

As I write, I behold a scene in front of my desk that affects me even to tears—a mother with three little daughters have come over the river to visit in prison, a deluded husband and a renegade father, who has been confined for aiding the enemy. He is allowed in front of the prison one hour's conversation with his family. The hour to them glides swiftly along.—It is gone! the order is given to him to retire. He parts from his wife and little ones, in my imaginations, I hear long after they are gone, and never will be effaced from the tablets of my memory, the deep agony depicted upon the countenance of the mother and wife as she bid adieu to one whose heart has never had one patriotic throb for the land of his nativity.

We have a line of couriers established from this place to Bragg's army. He is moving along in Kentucky as fast as circumstances will permit. There is no doubt but what Buell's army have left Nashville, except five regiments which will leave soon. Old Johnson has been reported, after the chastisement which Buell gave him, to hard drink, and remains in his room, the "fence," He made a speech full of lies and the outbursts of drunkenness. He said if the "rebels" took Nashville, they would find his bloated remains under the capitol.

The glorious success that is crowning our arms should fill every Confederate heart with gratitude to the God of battles, whom we know is on our side. The prayers of our people, of mothers, wives and sisters, have gone up for our safety and the success of our arms, and they have been answered. Vice and immorality have been, to a great extent, suppressed in our army. We have Generals and a number of soldiers who pray and put their trust in the great I Am.

I have just seen a Kentucky Statesman, (a paper) published in Lexington, since General Smith's advent into the place. "The enthusiasm and recruiting life beyond the most sanguine expectations. Fayette and Madison counties have each raised 2,000 men, and it is now asserted with confidence that we will get an army of 50,000. These are not mere reports, but are facts.

Brethren and his whole command will be here in a few days on their way to their own State. The reception of General John H. Morgan, at Lexington surpasses anything I have ever read of; his whole command was surrounded by the ladies and made prisoners of, but he finally eluded his captors and put out and took possession of three towns.

I regret the heavy loss that D. H. Hill sustained in Maryland. He undoubtedly was wounded very roughly for a while.—The enemy's loss was over ten thousand killed and wounded. The glorious victory at Harper's Ferry is enough to fill the heart of every patriot with gratitude to God. The Lincoln Government has sent agents to Europe to contract for arms. As we have more arms than we need, I see not why Davis should not sell to them, as we will get them back in the course of the campaign. The "Feds" have at last been compelled for want of sustenance to abandon the Cumberland Gap, and are trying to form a junction with Buell. I think Buell evidently outwitted General Bragg in his retreat back to Nashville. We ought to have whipped Buell's army, and then there would have been no nucleus around which the Northwestern recruits could have rallied.

They are conspiring in this part of Tennessee, and there is considerable excitement. The traitors are hiding themselves in the caves of the mountains, and leaving the State, where they can find the means of egress. The Government is now pursuing the proper course with these stubborn wretches. I will now close this hasty written scrawl. Yours, C.

Authentic Particulars—A Decisive but Dearly Bought Victory.

We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpshurg, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were afloat of yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete victories that has yet immortalized the Confederate arms. The battle was opened on Tuesday evening about six o'clock. All of our available force, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee in person, and the enemy, about one hundred thousand strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, being engaged. The position of our army was upon a range of hills forming a semi-circle, with the concave towards the enemy; the latter occupying a less commanding position opposite, their extreme right resting upon a height commanding our extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. Jackson on the extreme left, Gen. Longstreet in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until 9 o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic skirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning it was renewed by Gen. Jackson and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and fought desperately throughout the entire day. During this battle, Sharpshurg was fired by the enemy's shell, and at one time the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flanking fire upon our left wing, causing it to waver. At this moment, Gen. Starke of Mississippi, who had come and of Jackson's Division galloped to the front of his brigade, and seizing the standard rallied them forward. No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van, than four bullets pierced his body, and he fell dead amidst his men. The effect instead of discouraging, fired them with determination and revenge and they dashed forward, drove the enemy back, and kept them from the position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding he could not make his way through the invincible ranks of our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our rear, General Lee with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the south side of the Potomac, at Sharpshurg, Va., whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoc amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the morning, (Thursday) our army were ready to re-commence two engagements, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage being still on our side.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained. It was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners. The report current on yesterday, that a truce occurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead, was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their forces were more than a hundred thousand strong, and that McClellan commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great if not greater than our own.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:

Gen. Stark, of Miss; commanding Jackson's division killed.

Brig. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina killed.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip, not dangerously.

Brig. Gen. Wright, of Ga., flesh wounds in breast and leg.

Brig. Gen. Armistead in the foot.

Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg.

Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously.

Brig. Gen. Ransom, of N. C., slightly.

C. I. Altrett Cummings, in command of Wilson's brigade slightly wounded.

Richmond Examiner, 22d.

the advance of our army. A correspondent writes from Chambersburg, Pa.:

Our people are aware of their danger, and on Thursday last the officers of the Bank of Chambersburg, as a matter of precaution, transferred their specie and other valuables to the keeping of the Harrisburg Bank. On Saturday the Bankers on Bank removed its specie East and on Sunday and yesterday the Hagerstown Savings Bank and the Washington County Bank did likewise.

On Saturday evening the Cumberland Valley railroad became satisfied that it would be unsafe to leave their engines and cars over night at Hagerstown, and on Sunday morning about two o'clock they were all brought down here, with a large number of Union refugees from Frederick and Washington counties, Maryland.

On Sunday a train again ventured to Hagerstown, intending to remain over night, but it was scared away about one o'clock on Monday morning, by reports of the near approach of General Stuart, with 5,000 rebel cavalry. He has not, however, reached Hagerstown as yet.

On Sunday, too, the United States Commissary removed all the public stores from Hagerstown to this point, and the same day a battery of eight guns arrived here, and were shipped by railroad to Baltimore. The same evening the remnant of the twenty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers arrived near our town and encamped. These things looked as if the Government intended to evacuate Western Maryland, and deliver it over to rebel rule without a struggle. The consequence was, that the secessionists in the neighboring Counties in Maryland became bold, exultant and defiant, and the Union people were compelled to flee for safety, and many of them are now here, not feeling it safe to return to their homes until they know what course the rebel forces will take.

Many of our citizens are also greatly alarmed at the danger of a rebel invasion, and our merchants in the southern towns and villages of the country, and some even here have packed up and shipped north, and east the most valuable of their goods, in order to secure their safety. Many others are ready to move with their personal effects as soon as they know that the danger is near.

Another correspondent writes from Gettysburg:

This old fashioned and usual quiet town has been in a perfect ferment of excitement for the past ten days, in anticipation of a rebel raid. Even the rapid concentration of Federal forces in this vicinity does not allay the alarm. The secessionists and "half-and-half-men," known as the Breckinridge democrats, are continually relating wonderful and frightful stories of rebel raids, coupling their reports with all sorts of arguments to prove that it is all up with the "Union government," and that the rebel army can go wherever they please, without cut or hindrance.

A large number of families are arriving here and at Gettysburg every day, en route for some safe locality.

Address of Gen. Lee to the People of Maryland.

The following address of Gen. Lee to the people of Maryland has been issued from his headquarters at Frederick; HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA. Near Frederick Town, Sept. 8, 1862.

To the People of Maryland:

It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social political and commercial ties.

They have seen, with profound indignation, their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law.

The faithful and manly protests against this outrage, made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders, to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for rights in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech have been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid, you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence

and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been deprived.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No constraint upon your free will is intended—no intimidation will be allowed.

Within the limits of this army; at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion.

It is for you to decide your destiny; freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your national position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

THE "Hermes" writing from Richmond to the Charleston Mercury, gives the following items:

An officer taken sick in Maryland and sent back here to recruit his health, reports that he passed Manassas early last week, eight days or more after the battle, and found the Yankees under a flag of truce, still burying their dead. They told him they had buried 7,000, and a weeks work before them. Burying was a slow business, owing to the decomposed state of the bodies. One at a time they were covered over with earth where they lay. The odor was awful. To our officer's eye, it seemed as if none had been buried, so numerous were the corpses.

The London Times gives a fearful account of the cotton famine. Out of 83,000 people in Preston, 23,000 were paupers, and many thousands more lying on a shilling or two a week. All England has to depend on is 399,000 bales of cotton, which, working the mills only two days in the week, would last till next spring, when the entire stock would be exhausted.

It is stated as a noteworthy circumstance, that the Chippewas, who were never before at war with the whites are now joined with their deadliest enemies, the Sioux, in making war on old Abe. And, still stranger, the heretofore implacable Comanches are at peace for the first time, with the whites in Texas. Verily the South seems to be shielded.

THE IMPENDING FATE OF BALTIMORE.—The American is very serious about the fate of Baltimore. It says the Confederates will certainly have it, if it is only for 24 hours, so as to possess themselves of the provisions there.—It begs the inhabitants to be peaceful, and to provoke the Federal Government to destroy the city. It thus concludes:

The Government would never permit a moment's peaceable possession by the rebels of a city so completely essential to every hope of maintaining its integrity. Let us remind any Secession sympathizer right here, that a portion of the formidable New Orleans mortar fleet is quietly at anchor near the heart of the city, as an adjunct of their terrible batteries, ready to rain destruction upon hostile occupants from so many points if they were once to obtain a foot-hold here.

WE are assured, upon the statement of an officer of the Confederate army who arrived in this city yesterday, and who left Frederick a few days ago, that a company of Pennsylvanians, from Adams county, numbering one hundred and fifteen, arrived at Frederick last week, and tendered their services to the Confederate Government. This company was regularly organized with its own officers, before they left their own State, and declared that they were unwilling to stay at home to be drafted into the abolition service.—Richmond Dispatch.

STONEWALL JACKSON AGAIN.—The New York Times, of the 20th, has the following editorial article under the caption given above:

A rumor was current yesterday at Washington that Stonewall Jackson's leaving the front of General Pope, had passed into Shenandoah Valley, and was rapidly advancing upon the Potomac.—The tale was inherently probable. A raid along the Valley is a favorite pastime of the prayerful partisan; who, besides, is under engagement with the inhabitants of the district to celebrate harvest home of their company. Not to have heard from him for a week is a sign of mischief. We may be sure he is not inactive, or at all ignorant of his opportunities. If it be practicable to flank Pope, march upon and capture the capital or carry the war to Harrisburg, Jackson knows all about it, and doubtless does not a fragment's time in making necessary preparations. What his hands bids to do he is apt to do swiftly and mightily.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

October 2, 1862.

We are authorized to announce D. L. McMillan, as a candidate for Sheriff for the Circuit composed of the counties of Blount, Marshall, Madison, Jackson, DeKalb and Cherokee.

Our Circuit Court is now in session, Judge Porter King presiding. The case of Thos. Gant for the murder of Deas was called up on Tuesday and set for trial on Thursday.

Private Despatch.

Richmond, Sept. 27, 1862.

To J. F. GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Casualties in Co. G and D, 10th Alabama Regiment, at Sharpsburg 17th September.

CO. G.—Killed—R. T. Wharton. Wounded Slightly—Sergeant Bolton, Privates Turnley and Garrett. Seriously—Carroll, in leg; J. D. Walker, in hand; McDaniel, in shoulder; B. F. Hodges, arm broken; Brady, hip and foot; Capt. Whitley missing.

CO. D.—Killed—Wm H. Wood, Thos Harrison, Prickett and Maddox. Wounded Severely—Stamps, John Martin and W. J. Martin—Slightly—S. C. Clark, Geo. Wood, F. M. Wood, J. Usry, Walker, McClelland, Calvert, Nunnally and Sergt. Brock.

Capt. Regan safe—myself slightly wounded in shoulder, be at home next week.

Lt. JOHN FRANCIS.

Since the passage of the conscription bill, our losses from nonpayment of subscription, has greatly increased; so much so as to render an appeal to our patrons on the subject imperatively necessary. And now that the second conscription bill has passed, this loss will go on to increase, unless more thoughtful and just system is adopted towards us by that class of our patrons who are embraced in these acts. We suppose it is occasioned by the haste with which many volunteer in order to avoid the conscription enrollment, by which much of their private business is left unsettled, or entrusted to others who neglect it. If these losses were anything in reason, we would bear them without saying a word. In future we hope those of our patrons who enter the army will make arrangements first of all to pay for their papers; and in making this earnest appeal to their justice and generosity, we remind them of the fact that we have taken no advantage of the times, as we might have done, to raise the price of our paper, or require payment in advance, neither have we reduced it to a half sheet, as many others have done. We confide in their punctuality from these considerations—we hope they will not continue to make us pay such a heavy penalty for mis-

Monopoly, Speculation and High Prices.

We are glad to see from some of our exchanges, that since the partial opening of the markets, by the entrance of our armies into Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, there is a fair prospect of considerable reduction in the price of all sorts of groceries and goods. We sincerely hope that this may prove true, and that the mercenary, heartless extortioners, may be caught in this trap, and subjected to a loss equivalent to all their ill-gotten gains. But we can hardly hope for any material reduction of prices from an influx of goods in the country, so long as they are purchased up at wholesale by monopolists, immediately on their arrival. The law seems impotent to afford a remedy, and abuse of speculators and extortioners seems worse than folly, for the man who, in a time like this, could take advantage of the necessities of the poor and needy, could hardly be influenced by the good or bad opinions of his fellow men. In this state of things we have but one other remedy, to suggest; but this if generally adopted, we have not a shadow of doubt, would go far to correct the evil. The remedy is this—let the citizens of every town, village and neighborhood, unite in numbers of ten, twenty, fifty or more, throw their money together, and then select an honest and intelligent member of their own number, and send him to any place or places in the border States, where articles of prime necessity can be had at more reasonable rates, furnished with a list of the kind, quality and quantity of the articles required. His expenses and trouble would not amount to more than one per cent. on the money furnished. This would be found much better than paying a thousand per cent. to extortioners.

23 C. C. Dorson, former School Superintendent of this County, who left here in the second recruits for the Calhoun Guards, has been in our place for some days on furlough. He was transferred from the Calhoun Guards to Jackson's Cavalry Company, in which he has remained in active service, ever since, until some weeks ago, when he was furloughed in consequence of receiving an ugly and painful wound in the arm in a battle near Denmark Tenn. In this battle, 30 Confederates were believed were killed and a number wounded, and a much larger number of Yankees, and some 220 taken prisoners. We are sorry to learn that Mr. D's wound has been painful of late, and that after partially healing there is danger of its breaking out again.

23 In consequence of the difficulty of getting letters through to the army, Dr. C. J. Clark has kindly consented, and authorized us to make the fact known, to take upon himself the trouble to embrace every opportunity to send them by hand, when directed to his care at Richmond. The letters should be directed to the persons for whom they are intended, care of the Col. to whose regiment they belong, and then to the care of Dr. C. J. Clark, Richmond Va.

23 See advertisement of Z. & J. Y. Henderson, who wish to engage beef, to be delivered at this place, Talladega, or on the railroad.

23 Persons interested are directed to the notice of J. W. Whitley, respecting the collection of claims.

23 Capt. D. P. Fox's new Cavalry company met at this place on Wednesday morning 1st inst., for the purpose of taking their departure for the place to which they have been ordered. They are a fine looking, daring, hardy and determined set of men, of whom we may safely predict, that under so experienced a tactician as their commander, that they will, whenever an opportunity presents itself, make their mark in a manner that will make their countrymen proud of them.

From General Loring's Army—Official Despatches.

Captain of Mechanics. HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. S. W. VA. Fayette County House, Va. Giles Co. H. or Dublin, Sept. 1.

Jenkins captured Buchanan, U. S. C. H. Gen. Kelley's main depot, with 5,000 stand of arms and furniture stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer with thirty prisoners. The next day he took Glenville. The next day he took Boone. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenwood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State. He was at last accounts on the Kanawha.

W. W. LORING, Major-General.

FAYETTE COUNTY HOUSE TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. S. W. VA. Fayette Co. H. Sept. 14th, via Dublin, Sept. 14th.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half past one o'clock P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortified position at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, one being a quadrangular fort, with glacis and redoubts, and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss is small. About nightfall, to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger, but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered, and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all my forces. (Signed) W. W. LORING, Major-General.

TWO MORE VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS, FALLS OF KANAWHA, Va. Dublin, 14th September.

After fighting two obstinately contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazines and many more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken Camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha. (Signed) W. W. LORING, Major-General.

CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON—THE ENEMY ROUTED AGAIN AND FLYING. The following dispatch was received

at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Loring:

CHARLESTON, KANAWHA, Co. Sept. 13 via Giles Court House, 16th And Dublin 16th.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War.—After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear.

W. W. LORING, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Latest News.



From the Selma Reporter.

Fight at Lukul.

The Town Abandoned by the Confederates.

IRVING, September 23, via Mobile, 24.

The right wing of the enemy, under Rosecrans, is still strong, were advancing about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Jackson road, driving in our pickets.

Gen. Price immediately ordered Gen. Herber to move his own and Martin's brigades against them, and went himself upon the field, accompanied by General Little.

They met the enemy advancing in line of battle about a mile south of the town. Our line was immediately formed, and the battle opened, discovering the enemy in force.

General Price sent back for the other brigades of Little's divisions. They came up at a double-quick, but did not reach the field until the enemy were driven back from every position over six hundred yards, with a loss of over 600 men, and nine pieces of artillery.

Backs prevented further pursuit, and Little's division bivouached on the field.

Our loss in killed wounded and missing reaches 250.

Gen. Little was killed.

Colonels Whitfield, Gilmore and Mabrey were wounded.

The enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, General Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous morning, and the army left Lukul between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, bringing on the captured stores.

In an attack which the enemy made upon our rear guard, they were repulsed with a severe loss to them, but our loss was only one man.

The 21st Louisiana, Whitfield's Legion, and the 21st Texas cavalry behaved with distinguished gallantry, and were great sufferers in the fight on Friday. Their colors were all wounded.

LATER.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

Federal Army Routed.

Gen. Jackson again in Maryland.

From Kentucky!

General Bragg Victorious—Captures 5,000 Prisoners.

NORTHERN NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Richmond, September 23

An official dispatch received here this morning announces that a battle took place on Saturday on the Potomac, near Shepherdstown, between the Confederate forces under Jackson and a column of the enemy, 10,000 strong, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with a heavy loss. Our loss was slight.

Quite a number of arms were taken. Jackson had retreated into Maryland.

CHATTANOOGA, September 19.

We learn from Nashville that General Bragg has captured Munfordsville, Kentucky, with 5,000 prisoners, and a large number of negroes and several pieces of artillery without firing a gun.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 14.

A courier brings intelligence from Cumberland Gap, that Gen. Stevenson is pressing on the rear of Federal Morgan.

Firing was heard this morning in the direction of Manchester, and it is supposed that he has engaged the enemy.

Richmond, Sept. 23.

Northern papers of the 16th and 17th inst. claim the Sharpsburg fight as a glorious Federal victory.

They say Gen. Lee was wounded, and that Howell Cobb was also wounded and a prisoner. 17,000 rebels were killed, and several thousand taken prisoners.

McClellan telegraphs that it was a glorious Federal victory; that the rebels were routed and demoralized. The Yankee General Reno was killed.

Yankee officers at Waria under a flag of truce say, that on Thursday night a dispatch was received in Washington, announcing a desperate battle concluding with the congratulatory phrase, that "McClellan had his own."

They say the Northern reports are not credited.

The New York Herald of the 20th contains dispatches from Louisville announcing the surrender of six Indiana regiments, five thousand men, at Munfordsville.

Official dispatches from McClellan, dated Friday, claim a victory at Sharpsburg, though it is evident that his army has fallen back.

It states that the rebel army had crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and that he had sent a column, under Gen. Pleasant in pursuit.

In the Senate to-day, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the treasury to offer a reward not exceeding five thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in counterfeiting Confederate notes was passed.

Also the bill to facilitate the payment of amounts due soldiers was passed.

The Conscription bill from the House was amended by substituting therefor, the bill passed by the Senate, with modifications. The subject will probably be referred to a committee of conference.

The Senate bill fixing the rank and pay of the Quartermaster General was passed.

In the House, the Arkansas contested election case, after the rejection of a motion declaring the seat vacant, was recommitted to the Committee on elections.

The bill to raise revenue was considered in Committee of the whole until adjournment.

THE LATE BATTLE IN MARYLAND.

Further Particulars.

Federal loss 20,000—Confederate loss 6,000.

The recrossing of the Potomac.

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND ONLY TEMPORARY—THE MUST AND SHALL BE TRUE.

Wholesale Slaughter of the Enemy by Stonewall Jackson.

FOUR BRIGADES MOWED DOWN.

Out of 10,000 only 2,000 escape.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Confederates Repulsed at Green River.

BRAGG AT GLASGOW JUNCTION.

Skirmishing near Nashville.

Federal Wagon Train Captured.

CONGRESSIONAL.

August, Sept. 24.

Richmond papers of the 23d, report that only a portion of Lee's army had crossed the Potomac. But letters from Winchester to the Dispatch say that the army had crossed without losing a man or any of the commissary stores.

General Sumner and another Yankee General sent a flag of truce after the battle asking permission to bury their dead.

Mr. Hoteler says that the evacuation of Maryland is only temporary. She will and shall be reconquered.

Our loss was five thousand, that of the enemy about twenty thousand.

The Enquirer states that Maj. Gen. Anderson was severely wounded.

Generals Wright, Lawton, Ripley, Armstrong and Ransom, and Col. Alfred Cummings were slightly wounded. Generals Stark and Branch were killed.

A private dispatch says that Gen. Tombs was slightly wounded.

Richmond, September 24.

The Lynchburg papers of to-day say that the Yankee column recently routed by Jackson near Shepherdstown was commanded by Burnside.

Four brigades of the enemy rushed across the river, when Jackson precipitated his whole force against them, enemy were literally mowed down. No many were killed that the stream was most dammed up with their bodies.

About 1,500 prisoners were taken, and of the whole force estimated at 10,000, it is thought that not more than two thousand escaped.

The casualties on our side were two hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing.

CHATTANOOGA, September 23.

The Nashville Union of the 20th says

that 800 rebel cavalry attacked the Federals at Green River bridge on Saturday, but were repulsed.

It also reports Bragg with 10,000 men at Glasgow Junction. Rosecrans had gone to meet him.

The Union regards the defeat of Bragg's army as certain, and says there are two hundred thousand Federals between Louisville and Nashville.

The Union also reports several skirmishes near Nashville, on the 19th inst., with the loss of a Federal train of twelve wagons and their escorts captured by rebel guerrillas.

Andy Johnson is still in Nashville.

Richmond, September 24.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Oldham of Texas, submitted a series of resolutions declaring that Provost Marshals have no authority whatever over citizens not belonging to the army, &c., which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Flags and Seals, presented a design for a seal of the Confederate States, which after debate was adopted. It represents in the foreground a Confederate soldier in the position of a charge bayonets in the middle in the distance, is a woman, with a child by her side, in front of a church, with her hands uplifted in an attitude of prayer. The motto is, "Our Homes and our Constitution."

The House bill to provide for the temporary organization of troops in the States invaded or occupied by the enemy, was passed.

The Senate bill conferring the rank of Brigadier General on the Quartermaster General was passed.

The Military Exemption bill was then discussed until adjournment.

August, Sept. 25.—The Richmond Examiner of the 24th says that in fight at Shepherdstown it is reported that the enemy was almost annihilated, and four or five thousand prisoners taken. It says that Gen. Lee writes to President Davis that the shock of the battle on Wednesday was the most tremendous of any in this continent, and its results the most damaging which the enemy has received in the whole campaign. The enemy confess a loss of ten thousand, while our loss will not probably exceed five thousand. A Yankee dispatch dated Saturday, says the loss of Federal Generals and the officers is so large as to be unaccountable.

McClellan says the Federals may safely claim a victory. The dispatch says a body of Federals dashed into Leesburg, but have since returned, and the place is now in our possession.

The Charleston Mercury of this morning says that passengers report grounds for believing that the enemy is sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head, and along the shores of Broad river. Pinkney Island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

ENTHUSIASM IN KENTUCKY.

Thousands flocking to the Southern Standard.

BUCKLE NEAR BOWLING GREEN.

Sept. 14 Dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser.]

KNOXVILLE, September 25.

A courier arrived here to-night from Gen. Smith, at Lexington, via Gen. Bragg's headquarters, which were eight miles west of Munfordsville.

On the 12th Gen. Smith's forces occupied Fankfort, Georgetown, Cynthia, Falmouth and Williamsstown.

Kentucky is thoroughly aroused. Already twenty-three thousand volunteers have offered themselves, and they are still coming in rapidly.

The Home Guards are turning in their arms as fast as they can be received.

The 2d Louisiana and 1st Tennessee regiments had had an engagement with the enemy under Wallace.

Our loss at Munfordsville was fifty killed and wounded. The enemy's is much greater.

Gen. Buell's forces, numbering eighteen thousand, is in the vicinity of Bowling Green, and only seven thousand at Nashville.

Our troops are revelling in good fare, finding Kentucky hospitality no myth, but a blessed reality.

Bragg Moving on Louisville.

KNOXVILLE, September 25.

Major General Jones received a dispatch to-day from Decherd confirming the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Munfordsville, and 1,800 at Cave City.

Gen. Bragg is moving on Louisville. The force at Nashville is between four and five thousand.

Our guerrillas are doing good work.

FROM KENTUCKY.

BRAGG CAPTURED GREEN RIVER BRIDGE AND 3,500 PRISONERS.

ATTACK ON LOUISVILLE MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

CHATTANOOGA, September 26.

The Nashville Union of the 23d inst. reports that Gen. Bragg captured Green River Bridge and 3,500 prisoners on the 16th inst.

The Union also says Curtis has also succeeded in throwing his army between Smith and Bragg, preventing their junction.

Green River Bridge is a great loss to the Federals.

Pressburg, September 20. Northern papers of the 23d say Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring the slaves of rebel masters free from and after the first of January next.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

FROM MARYLAND AND KENTUCKY.

The Citizens and Troops in Nashville Starving.

CHATTANOOGA, September 27.

A party of Yankee cavalry captured and paroled four hundred of our sick on the 20th at Glasgow, Kentucky. They had been left in the hospital by Bragg's army.

The people of Nashville—citizens and soldiers—are near starvation. No stores nor provisions can reach them from the North. The place is completely invested by our cavalry. The Yankees are still fortifying the city.

Cincinnati dates of the 22d report the city again in a blaze of excitement. Bragg was doubtless within ten miles of Louisville.

Buell had not yet reached Munfordsville, and his movements were severely constrained upon.

Gen. Wright had just returned from Louisville. He regards the Federal forces there as sufficient to defend the city, and criticizes the report that Bragg will make a dash on Louisville. These assertions are confident that Bragg will break through the Federal column and take the city, and that he has not less than 50,000 old troops.

Bragg holds Muldrow's Hill, twenty-five miles from Louisville, and can check Buell's passage in that direction, or force him to take a contrary route, and thereby delay him four days. In the meantime Bragg expects to capture Louisville. The attack was expected to be made on Wednesday last.

Intelligence has been received that Gen. Heib, with 15,000 men and thirty six cannon, is at Eagle Creek, near Cynthia.

Thompson Marshall, with 12,000 men and forty cannon was moving from Paris northward, and Kirby Smith, with 10,000 men and sixteen cannon, was moving north from Lexington.

John H. Morgan, with 2,500 cavalry, is scouting from Bridge Station in within ten miles of the enemy's fortifications.

It is believed that simultaneously with Bragg's attack upon Louisville, Kirby Smith, with 40,000 men and over one hundred cannon, will attack Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

OBITUARY.

SECRET. JOHN T. STEPHENSON, of Calhoun county died in Hospital at Gainesville, Ala., 8th of July, 1862, of brain fever.

He was the son of Robert and Rhoda Stephenson—was born 15th of June 1839. He was remarkably healthy and was a man of great physical strength being 6 feet, 6 inches high; and large to his height. He possessed an iron constitution, and never knew what it was to fail or yield to fatigue. He was industrious, lively, and fond of hunting and adventure—was always merry and jovial, and took everything free and easy, and always had a good word for every one he met, and an appropriate joke for every occasion. He was all life, fun and merriment. He was a man of good common practical sense. He was strictly truthful and honest, and had a high regard for justice and equity. He was bold and brave, and daring, and knew nothing of fear or cowardice; but was mild social and gentle. He was liked best by those who knew him best. He belonged to Capt. Alexander's co., 25th Ala. Regt. Was in the Shiloh battle, and there were none who acted their part more nobly. In that memorable battle he over fatigued himself, and never recovered from it.

In his death the country has lost a patriot and a promising youth, and the void made in his circle of friends can never be filled. Victories won on battle-fields can never bind up the wounds and heal the lacerated hearts. We tender to his parents, brothers and sisters our heartfelt sympathies. Let us look up and hope to join our friend, where sickness sorrow, pain and death are laid and feared no more. We should remember that—

It is written on the rose, In its glory, full array, Read what those buds disclose, Passing away.

The State of Alabama.

Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP BY W. J. Loring, and posted up before him Stephens, Esq., on the 25th day of July, 1862, a certain stray dog known horse mule, about 14 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible—appraised to the value of seventy-five dollars, this Aug. 23, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

St. Clair County.

THIS day came Wesley H. Crump, Jr., Adm., granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of July, 1862, a certain stray dog known horse mule, about 14 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible—appraised to the value of seventy-five dollars, this Aug. 23, 1862.

It is ordered that the 23rd day of September, 1862, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest, can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

ALFRED TURNER, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 28, 1862.—41.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of July, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. Barker, Adm.

Sept. 18, '62.

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 26. NO. 41.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 9, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1346.

Jacksonville Republican.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY J. F. GRANT.

At two Dollars within the year or three Dollars at the end of the year. A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of type, for the first week; for the second week, 50 cents; for the third week, 40 cents; for the fourth week, 30 cents. Over one square counted as two. Insertions not marked, continue until ordered.

Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square and \$5 for each additional square. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square. Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.

Probate Court for DeKalb County, Alabama, Special Term, Aug.

3rd, 1862.

THIS day came Caroline Ward and Jeremiah M. Jack, and filed their petition, alleging among other things that they and Thomas M. Jack, Adeline Jack, Elizabeth Jack, James Jack, John Jack, and the children of Amelia Clayton, deceased, formerly Amelia Jack, (deceased), James S. Marlin, Jr., Greenfield S. and Mary E. Clayton, own, as tenants in common, a tract of land containing one hundred and thirty acres and ten poles, known as the Dover Tract of Natchez, de'd, late of said county, de'd, de'd, de'd, late of said county, and that the same cannot be equally partitioned and divided, and divided, and praying this court for an order of sale to sell the said land for partition; that petitioners and the other parties named, are all of full age except the said children of Amelia Clayton, de'd, who are minors, and all reside in said county, except the said Thomas M. Jack, Elizabeth Jack and John Jack, who reside in the State of Tennessee.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of John Diamond, de'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., on the 14th day of July, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

J. B. HUTCHESON, Executor.

STRAYED

From the undersigned Drake Town, Ga., about the last of May, one Bay Mare, about five years old, of small size, no very noted mark, has been ploughed some. When she strayed had on a large earbell, and on with a lame string—she has been lost, was at Goldin's Ferry on Ochs river. She was raised in Blount county, Ala. by Dr. J. W. Johnson—any information of the above described animal will be thankfully received and it will be rewarded.

Address, B. B. HUTCHESON, Drake Town, Ga.

Executors Sale.

THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of Charles M. Pearson, late of St. Clair county, Ala., de'd by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, on the premises of said decedent, at Springville, in said county, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, the following described property, to-wit:

Four head of Mules.

Two Wagons and Harness.

One Lot of Hogs.

One Lot of Hogs.

Thirty Sacks of Flour.

Forty Bushels of Wheat.

One Lot of Dry Goods.

Hardware and Medicines.

And many other articles. Purchasers thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, bearing interest from date, with two approved sureties, for all sums of five dollars and over. For all sums under five dollars, cash will be required.

JAMES P. CLARKSON, Executor.

Special Notice.

HAVING joined Capt. Whalley's company, I have left my entire stock of Goods, I have left my entire stock of Goods, in the hands of Messrs. FLEMING & WELLS, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same. All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement by payment or note.

Aug 3 21—m. AUGUST MEYER.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to his Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Joseph T. Collins, on the 9th day of August, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ISABELLA COLLINS, Adm'r.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The second session will open on 28th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.

July 24.—1 mo.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Talladega, on Friday the 8th inst, a deep sorrel horse, 5 years old, last Spring, at one medium size, main and tail closely shaved, any person giving information to me at Talladega, by mail, or returning said Mule, shall be reasonably rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1862. F. M. GLAZNER.

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the first of June, two young mare Mules, one about sixteen months old, large of its age, sorrel color. The other one about one year old, dark bay, heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received, and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Pelk, Calhoun county, Ala.

Aug. 14, 1862. JACOB NOAH.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.

In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, August.

2nd, 1862.

THIS day being set apart by the Court to hear the insolvent report of Thomas S. Cox, as the administrator de bonis non of the estate of William Shadwick deceased, and to determine the same; and notice thereof having been given by four weeks successive publication in the Jacksonville Republican, published at Jacksonville, Alabama; and no objection having been sent by mail to the creditors of said estate, whose residence was known; and said report coming in to be heard and no issue thereon being made by any person whatever, and the same appearing to the court to be correct—it is further ordered, that said administrator appear before this court on the fifteenth day of September, 1862, and make settlement of his accounts with said estate; that notice hereby, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, be given in four weeks successive, and that notice also be furnished to each creditor of said estate, whose residence is known, and notice also be posted upon the court house door of said county for four weeks.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

Committed

TO the Jail of Guntersville, Marshall county, Alabama, on the 14th day of July, 1862, a Negro man, who is the property of William Bonds, who is a resident of Selma, Alabama, and that he left his master about the 1st of March, 1862. He is about 30 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexioned and weighs about 180 pounds.

Aug. 21, 1862. THOMAS F. ELLON, Jailor.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th.

All the Departments of Instruction are now fully and successfully teaching. Tuition is Free for Daughters of indigent Soldiers on duty.

For particulars, inquire of any Presbyterian Minister in Georgia, or of Rev. L. H. PARSONS, President of the Institution or of JOHN CYNICHAM, President of Board of Trustees.

July 24.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jane Hart, deceased, will on the 15th day of OCTOBER NEXT, at the late residence of deceased, one mile above White Plains, Ala., sell to the highest bidder, all the Personal Property of said estate, consisting of:

Mules and Cattle.

Buggy and Harness.

Cotton Gin and Thrasher.

Farming Utensils.

Also Eight Bales of Cotton.

On a credit of TWENTY MONTHS, with interest from date. Note and two approved securities required for all sums of five dollars and upwards, under that amount cash will be required.

I will also, at the same time, RE-ENT THE LAND belonging to said estate, for the year 1853, on the same terms, except as to the interest, which will not run until the note for rent is due.

JOHN B. HAYES, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of L. J. Brandon, de'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala; on the 20th day of Sept. 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Sept 20. W. G. L. GIBSON Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non upon the estate of Jane Hart, late of Calhoun county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 30th day of June 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Sept. 11, '62. JOHN B. HAYES, Adm.

POETRY.

READING THE LIST.

"Is there any news of the war?" she said. "Only a list of the wounded and dead."

Without lifting his eye,

To the face of the woman standing by,

"Tis the very thing I want," she said,

"Read me a list of the wounded and dead."

He read her the list—'twas a sad array

Of the wounded and killed in the fatal fray;

In the very midst of a battle to tell

Of a gallant youth who fought so well

That his comrades asked, "Who is he pray?"

"The only son of the 'Bridow Gray,'"

Was the good reply

What she the woman standing near,

Her face has the death hue of fear.

"Well, well, read on; is he wounded?" quick!

"God but my heart is sorrow sick!"

"Is he wounded?" and he felt they say,

"Killed on right on that fatal day!"

But see! the woman has fainted away!

Sally she opened her eyes to the light

Slowly recalled the events of the fight;

Faintly she murmured, "Killed outright!"

It was the life of my only son."

But the battle is fought and the victory won:

The will of the Lord, Let it be done."

God pity the cheerless Widow Gray,

And send from the halls of Eternal Day,

The light of His peace to illumine her way.

The Beautiful Land.

There is a land, I heard—

The beautiful of land—

Beside its ancient portal

A silent sentry stands.

He only can go to it,

And open wide the door,

And mortals who pass through it

Are mortals never more.

Through dark and drear the passage

That leads to the goal,

Of grace attend the way,

For 'tis a narrow gate and strait

And in the time appointed

A messenger comes down,

And guides the Lord's anointed

From glory to glory's crown.

Their hearts are left in singing,

Their feet are left in dancing,

Their voices are heard and ringing,

They have on earth their faces

Death like an angel's features.

"We welcome thee," they cry,

"Thine is the way to glory."

Propositions for Peace.

"P. W. A." of the Savannah Republican—

one of the most trustworthy of correspondents—writes from Fredericktown, Md. on the 9th instant:

I have reason to believe that the Federal Government has solicited a short armistice, which Gen. Lee has very properly declined to grant, since no guaranty could be given by a foe so false and treacherous that it would not be abused.

I have reason to believe also, that an intimation has been given by Mr. Lincoln, covering our recognition by the Federal Government and a proposition to allow the border States to decide for themselves whether they would elect to go with the North or the South, and that it has been favorably received by Gen. Lee.

In other words, I am credibly informed that a prominent citizen of Maryland, known to be friendly to the Confederate States, arrived at Gen. Lee's headquarters from Washington City, within the last twenty four hours.

This personage, though not authorized to offer terms or submit propositions of settlement, has, nevertheless, suggested, in an informal way, that if we would renew our offer of peace (made at an early period last year) upon the basis of the recognition of our independence by the Federal Government, coupled with a proposition to allow the border States to decide for themselves their future relations, it would be agreeable to the Government of the United States and receive their favorable consideration.

General Lee, it is believed, though distrustful of the faith of the adversary, has acted upon the intimation thus conveyed to him, and has, probably, ere this, submitted propositions of the character just suggested. Should his offer be accepted, then an armistice will doubtless be agreed upon and the terms of settlement at once drawn up. Until the armistice shall be granted, however, the informal preliminary negotiations, which are undertaken in good faith or not, will not be allowed to interfere with our military movements.

There can be no imprudence, therefore, in making such an offer as I have alluded to. We are the conquering party, and any propositions that look to an adjustment of existing difficulties should proceed from us. Nor can we object to the suggestion to leave it to the border States to say whether they will cast their lot with the North or with the South.

This right each one of the Confederate States exercised for itself when it severed the bonds that bound it to the old Union. If they don't desire to go with us, we certainly cannot want them.

There can be but little doubt, however, that Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will unite their fortunes with ours, by large majorities of the people. The Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Indian Territory, we already

have. The Ohio River belongs entirely to Virginia and Kentucky, from its mouth to the extreme Northern point of the Kanawha District of Virginia.

This boundary was reserved to Virginia at the time Kentucky and the Northern States were carved out of her territory and erected into States. We could not desire a better boundary on the North than a wide, deep and navigable river like the Ohio. The boundary line between Missouri and Illinois is the middle of the Mississippi River.

It may be that this diplomatic movement of the Federal Government is merely a ruse to gain time. The precarious position of the Government is such, however, that one may well be excused for giving it credit for sincerity. The demoralized condition of its army, the load of debt under which it is now staggering, its inability to enforce the act authorizing a draft, and our recent successes in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, leave Mr. Lincoln no alternative but to grant peace upon our own terms. Baltimore and Washington are within our power, and one more victory will open up our advancing hosts the gates of Philadelphia and New York.

Should it appear, therefore, that I have been correctly informed General Lee's proposition can do no harm, even if it be rejected. A refusal by the Federal Government to accept it, would only further unite the South and divide the North, and at the same time strengthen us in the border States and throughout the world. The New York Herald, it is said, has already come out in favor of peace. It considers the thing all over so far as the North is concerned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London Times Urging a Compromise.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES BY ENGLAND AN EXAMPLE FOR THE NORTH.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, AUGUST 29.

The continued tale of defeat and calamity will not tend to excite enthusiasm in the new recruits who are to fill the ranks so terribly thinned by the war.

A second advance southward, it may be predicted, will not be undertaken with the same spirit as the first. All the circumstances of the war are changed.

The troops are not volunteers; the conflict has no "glorious" limits; the enemy is in terrible earnest, and fights with skill and discretion as well as courage. It is a more serious business altogether than it was at first believed.

No delusions are possible now. The part of the population that furnishes the successive armies has begun to see that a conquest of the South is impossible.

They refuse to enlist for the work, and are forced into the ranks by the threat of a conscription.

The part of the people who can fight by deputy will begin, perhaps, to recognize something of the difficulty which they are forced to pay the bill the war has already run up and to calculate what even another year of "conquest" must cost. They will begin to recover from the intoxication of the revel when they arrive at the sobering moment of the reckoning! And it is well for mankind that the passion for conquest is sure to be checked at some point by its cost, both in bread and gold.

A period arrives when national pride must yield and make the best terms; and a way is sure to be found by which the national honor can be reconciled with peace.

It seeks consolation in the very bravery and obstinacy of the resistance, or affects to discover that it was only beaten by the powers of nature, by climate, by distance, by mountains and rivers, or by disease, or, in fact, by anything that palliates the failure. It matters little how the conviction of the impossibility of an enterprise is arrived at, provided it is abandoned with as good a grace as may be. It would be better, of course, that the madness of a hopeless undertaking should be recognized at the outset. This appears to be a prescience beyond humanity. Yet when an invasion has consumed large armies, wasted millions of treasure, and at the end of the first year of war leaves the invading power in doubt whether it is not really in danger of attack, the future of such a conflict may be calculated from the past.

The time has arrived for a compromise of some kind; the worst settlement of dispute cannot be so fatal as the war. This was the conclusion on forced on the British government at a period, the history of which is taught in every American school. The North might add its present experience to the lessons of its school books with infinite advantage.

The American colonists were "rebels" in the belief of England, as the Southern citizens are "rebels" to the government of Washington. We thought our national interest and our national pride were involved in suppressing the revolt by arms. We were stiff-necked in the matter as a people, and the government was under the influence of the most obstinate of kings.

We kept up the war for years, and we are still paying for the blindness of our grandfathers. Yet England had to yield, all, to acknowledge the independence of America, and to let the British crown sustain as it could the loss of its "brightest jewel." To our surprise, we soon found that the jewel was not so much missed; that as for our maternal interests, they were rather improved by the change—that we gained more by good friends than bad subjects. We now look on the issue of the conflict with satisfaction. But England then, unlike America now, had a few wise and moderate men who saw the impossibility of conquering the rebellious colonies, and courageously opposed the popular clamor, foreseeing the inevitable end.

Lord Chatham called on the House of Lords to instruct the Throne in the language of truth, to which a people might now listen with advantage. It was one of the worst periods of the war, our Popes and our McClellans had failed. The army was in a desperate condition. "That army," said Chatham, "can achieve anything but impossibilities; and I know that the conquest of British America is an impossibility—You cannot conquer America! What is your present situation there? We do not know the worst; but we do know that in three campaigns, we have done nothing and suffered much"—words that exactly describe the condition of the North at the present moment. Our King, government and people had to yield to the force of circumstances. These say most distinctly to the Unionists, "You cannot conquer the South." And the Americans will have to obey their stern monitor, as we did before them.

The Prospects of Peace.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman from New York, recently arrived in Richmond, to a friend in this city. We are informed that the writer is a Northern man, though Southern in feeling, and from the position he held in New York had better than the ordinary means of ascertaining the prevailing sentiment of his section:

"There is no doubt now the North would gladly withdraw from the contest if a decent excuse offered. Before the battles at Richmond the war party was exultingly arrogant. The downfall of Richmond and an easy conquest of the South was predicted. But since McClellan's defeat a wonderful revolution of feeling has taken place. Many frankly confess that the object of the war is no longer attainable, and many, too, are calling for peace on any terms. Of one thing you may rest assured, the North was defeated at the battles of Richmond, and it is admitted in New York, let the Generals and newspapers say what they may. And, in the defeat, the power and prestige of the North was broken. She will never recover her strength. Her soldiers are demoralized and demoralized. National honor is not taken place, and I do not believe the Government dares to enforce it. That was the general impression. When I left, a number of secret societies were organized in New York to resist the draft. The Government knows this, and fears a popular insurrection if it proceeds to force. Hardly 200,000 of the 600,000 called for, have been raised, and the balance cannot be procured unless the draft is enforced. Three and four hundred dollars were paid as bounty to volunteers in some places. There is a greater division of sentiment at the North to-day than at any time since the war commenced. M—said I might tell our friends in the South, that if Pope was driven back, the war would virtually be over. D—predicted it would be over in sixty days. Many others in New York have expressed the same opinion."

The Great Battle of Sharpsburg.

LETTER FROM "PERSONNE" TO THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Sharpsburg, Md. Thursday, Sept. 18.

Yesterday was fought, at this place, the severest battle that has yet marked the annals of the war. For the first time in our history, two armies have been brought together whose thousands might be numbered by hundreds, and for fifteen long, eventful hours these have undergone a trial by fire such as mortal man never witnessed on this continent before. If the battles of Shiloh, Donelson, Richmond and Manassas are entitled to be considered among the greatest in modern warfare, that of Sharpsburg, whether in reference to length, obstinacy or numbers, outranks them all, and stands first upon the list. In respect to mere numbers, few records of battle show more troops concentrated upon a single field than were gathered here. If we look on the Federal side, we may enumerate the forces of McClellan, Burnside, Sigel, Sumner, Banks and Reno, all commanders of corps d'armee. One hundred thousand of their

troops were trained soldiers, nurtured and disciplined in camp and field since the beginning of the war. Add to these the forces from Western Virginia, under Gen. Cox, likewise veterans, and the ninety thousand fresh levies, who, according to Northern accounts, joined the Yankee army after the battle of Manassas, and we have an approximate estimate of nearly two hundred thousand men. It was a force gathered for but one purpose—to crush us out before we left the soil of Maryland, and, as fast as steam could carry them, they flocked to the standards of their Generals from every camp and city in the North.

Turning to the Confederate side, we have Longstreet, Jackson, D. H. Hill, R. H. Anderson and McLaws; but the divisions which they respectively command have become mere remnants of their former strength. Whatever may have been the force with which we entered Maryland—and no one who saw the character of the fighting at Manassas will deny that it was ample for any emergency—it has dwindled down more than a third. Our stragglers are to be found in nearly every house on the borders of the Potomac.

Regiments have been reduced to the size of companies, and dozens of brigades might be named before whom a similar Yankee command would loom up in Brobagnian proportions. It is a rough estimate, but I doubt if we carried into the battle of yesterday more than seventy thousand men. Seventy against two hundred thousand! Such was the disproportion of the two contending armies.

On falling back from Boonsboro, we made our final stand at Sharpsburg, a small town situated in a bend of the Potomac, and in air line not more than one mile and a half from the river. Ascending a hill just on the outer edge of the town, and looking towards the Blue Ridge, the eye ranges over the greater portion of the eventful field. To the right and left is a succession of hills which were occupied by the Confederates. In front is the beautiful valley of the Antietam, divided longitudinally by the river which enters into the Potomac on your right; and beyond, forming a background to the picture, only two miles distant, are the steep, unobscured sides of the Blue Ridge. The lowlands are thickly covered with crops of grain and corn, but most of the positions occupied by our artillery on the eminences described, are open rolling fields where we could both distinctly see, and be distinctly seen.

The line of battle of the enemy on their left (opposite our right) was on the other side of the Antietam; and on their centre and right it extended to this side. Altogether it was about two miles in length.

I should here observe that the river is fordable by infantry at any point, not being any more than forty feet in width, but impassable by artillery except on the bridges. One of these—a stone structure—was on the continuation of the Boonsboro turnpike, which runs through the town, (the same by which we ascended to our batteries near the centre,) and the other a few hundred yards to the right. The first was in possession of the enemy before the fight began, and was covered by their artillery. The second will be a subject of future reference, in connection with the struggle which took place around it later in the day. The left of the Federals was commanded by Burnside, the centre by Sumner, and the right by McClellan, who also exercised general supervision over the entire field.

Our line of battle was of course nearly opposite to that of the enemy, and stretched along the crests of the hills until lost to view among the distant woods and hollows; the right being commanded by Longstreet, the left by Jackson, and the centre by D. H. Hill. It is impossible at this moment for me to describe the position of the respective brigades. The turnpike to which I have referred is about half a mile to the right of the position occupied by our centre. The preliminary symptoms of the battle began to be felt as early as two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when the enemy opened a vigorous fire from their admirably posted batteries, seeking evidently to draw us out, and thereby learn our weak and strong points, ascertain the locality of our batteries, and secure a good range. For three hours or more this artillery duel was carried on, but without any other result than the killing and wounding of a few men in the rear, and frightening the citizens of the town nearly out of their wits by the explosion of the shells which fell hotly in their midst.

While this cannonade was in progress, the Federal infantry made a demonstration on our left, with a view to turn that wing, and secure a more favorable position from which to commence the battle on the ensuing day. Their advance was promptly met by Hood's division, and a sharp skirmish ensued just before dark, in which we drove them back to their original line. The enemy, however, were persistent all night, in their en-

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Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 42.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 16, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1347.

Jacksonville Republican

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

J. F. GRANT.

At Two Dollars, within the year or three

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of

Long, or 10 lines of Brevier, for the

Advertisements not marked, continue until

Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square

and \$5 for each additional square.

Amplification of Candidates \$5. Circulars

of Candidates, 50 cents per copy.

Interest charged on all accounts from the

time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

DeKalb County.

Probate Court for DeKalb County,

Alabama, Special Term, Aug.

3rd, 1862.

THIS day came Caroline Ward and Jer-

min St. Jack, and filed their petition,

alleging among other things that they

and Thomas M. Jack, Adeline Jack, Elizabeth

Jack, James Jack, John Jack, and the chil-

dren of Amelia Clayton, deceased, formerly

Amelia Jack, (to-wit.) James S. Martha J.,

Greenfield S. and Mary E. Clayton, own, as

tenants in common, a tract of land contain-

ing one hundred and thirty acres and ten

poles, known as the Dover Tract of Nancy

Jack, dec'd, late wife of James Jack, dec'd,

situate in said county; and that the same are

not equally partitioned and divided, and

divided, and praying this court for an order

of sale to sell the said land for partition; that

petitioners and the other parties named, are

all of full age except the said children of A-

melia Clayton, dec'd, who are minors, and

all reside in said county, except the said

Thomas M., Elizabeth, James and John Jack,

who reside in the State of Tennessee.

Ordered, that the 22nd day of September

next be and is hereby appointed a day to hear

and determine the application, and that no-

tice hereof, by publication for three successive

weeks be given in the Jacksonville Republican,

a Newspaper published weekly in Jack-

sonville, Alabama, there being no Newspaper

published in DeKalb county, and that citation

issue, &c.—Ordered, that John R. Hoge, who

in open court consents to accept the same, be

and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem

of the minors aforesaid.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,

Aug. 21, '62—SS. Judge of Probate.

Noticed.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of

John Brannon, dec'd having been granted

to the undersigned by the Probate court

of Randolph county, Ala. on the 14th day of

July, 1862. Notice is hereby given to all per-

sons having claims against said estate, to pre-

sent them, legally authenticated, within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be barred;

and all persons indebted are requested to

make payment.

J. M. PINSON, Exr.

Aug. 14, 1862.

STRAYED

From the subscriber Drake Town,

Ala. about the 1st of May, one Bay

Mare, about five years old, of small size; no

very noted mark, has been ploughed some-

where. When she strayed from a large field, be-

lieved on with a lance string when heard of

last, was at Golden's Ferry on Cross River.

She was raised in Mount county, Ala. by Mr.

J. W. Johnson—any information of the above

described animal will be thankfully received

and it will be rewarded.

Address, R. B. HUTCHESON,

Aug. 14, 1862.

Executors Sale.

THE undersigned Executors of the Estate

of Charles M. Pearson, late of St. Clair

county, Ala. dec'd, by virtue of an order

made by the Probate court of said county,

will offer for sale at public outcry, to the

highest bidder, within the legal hours of such

sale, on the premises of said decedent, at

Springville, in said county, on the NINTH

DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, the following

described property, to-wit:

Four head of Mules;

Two Wagons and Harness;

One Lot of Cattle;

One Lot of Hogs;

Thirty Sacks of Flour;

Forty Bushels of Wheat;

One Lot of Dry Goods;

Hardware and Medicines;

And many other articles. Purchasers there-

of will be required to give notes due twelve

months from day of sale, bearing interest

from date, with two approved sureties, for all

sums of five dollars and over. For all sums

under five dollars, cash will be required.

JAMES P. BEARSON,

Aug. 21, 1862. JOHN MCLENDON, Ex's.

Special Notice.

HAVING joined Capt. Whitley's compa-

ny and disposed of my entire stock of

Goods, I have left my Notes and Accounts in

the hands of Messrs. FLEMING & WELLS,

HOUSE, who are authorized to receive and re-

ceive for the same. All those indebted to me

and earnestly requested to make immediate set-

tlement by payment of note.

Aug. 31—1862. AUGUST MEYER.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the lib-

eral share of public patronage given to

these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither

labor nor expense to merit its continuance in

the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY,

Jan. 16, 1862—18.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been

granted to the undersigned on the Es-

tate of Joseph T. Collins, on the 9th day of

August, 1862, by the Probate Court of Cal-

houn county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to

all persons having claims against said estate

to present them legally authenticated, with-

in the time prescribed by law, or they will be

barred; and those indebted are requested to

make payment.

ISABELLA COLLINS, Adm'r.

Sep. 18, '62.

JACKSONVILLE

MALE ACADEMY.

The second session will open

on 23rd July. Rates of tu-

ition unchanged.

R. SCALES.

July 24.—1 mo.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Talladega

county, Ala. on Friday the 5th inst. a deep sorrel

mare, 5 years old last Spring, about me-

dium size, main and tail closely shaved, and

person giving information to me at Talladega

by mail, or returning said Mule, shall be re-

spectively rewarded.

Aug. 14, 1862.

P. M. GLAZNER.

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the

first of June, two young mare Mules,

one about sixteen months old, large of size,

a sorrel color. The other one about one year

old, a dark bay, heavy set. Any information

of such mules will be thankfully received, and

I will satisfy any person for their trouble in

letting me know. I live near Mount Polis,

Calhoun county, Ala.

Aug. 14, 1862.

JACOB NOLLI.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

DeKalb County.

In the Court of Probate of said

county, Special Term, August,

2nd, 1862.

THIS day being set apart by the Court to

hear the insolvent report of Thomas S.

A. Cox, as the administrator de Luis bon of

the estate of William Shadwick deceased, and

to determine the same, and notice thereof

having been given by four weeks successive

publication in the Jacksonville Republican,

published at Jacksonville, Alabama; and no

notice having been sent by mail to the cred-

itors of said estate, whose residence was

known; and said report coming in to be heard

and no issue thereon being made by any per-

son whatever, and the same appearing to the

court to be correct—it is further ordered,

that said administrator appear before this

court on the fifteenth day of September, 1862,

and make settlement of his accounts with said

estate; that notice hereof, by publication in

the Jacksonville Republican aforesaid be given

four weeks successively, and that notice

also be furnished to each creditor of said es-

tate, whose residence is known, and notice

also be posted upon the court house door of

said county for four weeks.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,

Aug. 21, 1862—ST. 50. Judge of Probate.

Committed

TO the Jail of Gantersville, Marshall

county, Alabama, on the 12th day of

July, 1862, a Negro man, who says he

belongs to B. W. H. Smith, who is con-

vinced to be a runaway slave, and that he left

his master about the 1st of March, 1862. He

is about 30 years of age, six feet two inches

high, dark complexion and weight about 180

pounds.

The owner of said Negro is hereby notified

to come forward, take possession, pay charges

and take him away, or he will be dealt

with as the law directs.

THOMAS F. ELLON,

Aug. 21, 1862. Jailor.

GREENSBORO

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th.

All the Departments of Instruction are

now filled by able and successful Teachers.

N. B.—Fellowship is free to Daughters of Indig-

ent Soldiers on duty.

For particulars, inquire of any Presbyter-

ian Ministers in Georgia, or of Rev. L. H. PAR-

SONS, President of the Institution or of

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

President of Board Trustees

July, 24.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Administrator of the es-

tate of Jane Hart, deceased, will call on the

15th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the late

residence of deceased, one mile above White

Plains, Ala., to the highest bidder, all the

Personal Property of said estate, consist-

ing of

Mules and Cattle,

Buggy and Harness,

Cotton Gin and Thrasher,

Farming Utensils,

Also Eight Bales of Cotton;

On a credit of TWENTY MONTHS, with

interest from date. Note and two approved

sureties required for all sums of five dollars

and upwards, under that amount cash will be

required.

I will also, at the same time, REST THE

LAND belonging to said estate, for the year

1863, on the same terms, except as to the in-

terest, which will not run until the note for

rent is due.

JOHN B. DAYES,

Sep. 11, 1862. Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the es-

tate of J. J. Brannon, dec'd having been

granted to the undersigned by the Hon.

Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of

St. Clair county, Ala. on the 20th day of Sep-

t. 1862; all persons having claims against

said estate are hereby notified to present them

legally authenticated, within the time pre-

scribed by law, or they will be barred; and

those indebted to said estate are requested to

make payment.

W. G. L. GIBSON Adm.

Sep. 20.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration de bonis non

upon the estate of Jane Hart, late of Cal-

houn county, deceased, having been granted

to the undersigned by the Probate court of

Calhoun county, Ala. on the 20th day of Sep-

t. 1862; notice is hereby given to all per-

sons having claims against said estate to pre-

sent them, legally authenticated, within the

time prescribed by law, or they will be bar-

red; and all persons indebted are requested to

make payment.

JOHN B. HAYES, Adm.

Sep. 11, '62.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

HOW TO OBTAIN SALT.

I receive numerous applications for

directions to make salt from the earth of

smoke houses, and nearly all the appli-

cants have made unsuccessful efforts for

its production.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

October 16, 1862.

We take the liberty to tender the sincere and grateful thanks of the wives of absent soldiers, and the public generally, to Messrs. Wilson & Holley, for the generous and liberal offer contained in the following letter. May success and prosperity attend all their business transactions, and we trust their patriotic and honorable example may be followed by many others.

DAVID KEE, Randolph Co. Ala. Oct 11th, 1862.

MR. GRANT: Dear Sir:—Please inform the people, that on and after Tuesday next, we will sell yards to the indigent families of soldiers at \$4.00 per bunch, continuing four weeks. Days of sale will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on which days we will sell all the yards made on the previous days at the above prices. We wish we could afford it lower, but the heavy expense attending new beginners forbids.

WILSON & HOLLEY.

Notice! Notice!

At a Special Term of the court of County Commissioners of Calhoun Co. Ala. held on the 4th day of Oct., 1862. The following named persons were duly appointed Justices under a late act of the legislature of the State of Ala., providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the army approved the 11th Nov. 1861.

Pre No 1 Miles W Abernathy
" 2 E McClellan
" 3 D F Weaver
" 4 Wm Kennedy
" 5 James A Weatherly
" 6 J J Lavenby
" 7 Henry Melice
" 8 S W Wells
" 9 Berry Prichard
" 10 J W Whiteside
" 11 M P Johnson
" 12 Wm B Bowling
" 13 J A Turner
" 14 Shepherd Jenkins
" 15 Wm Barker
" 16 J W Jones
" 17 S M Caruth
" 18 Wm R Brown Sr
" 19 B F Parker
" 20 Wm Wood
" 21 Z Henderson
" 22 John Weems
" 23 J W McDaniel

Said Justices are hereby appointed under said act for the purpose of ascertaining the number and name of such resident of their respective beats who are absent from as a volunteer in the army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment, and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother, or minor brothers or sisters, dependent upon him for a support, and number sex, and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and to what extent such family needs aid in the way of provisions and clothing for twelve months, and report the whole to the commissioners' court to be held on the 2nd Monday in November 1862.—The agent are hereby requested to be prompt in making their reports.

This 15th October 1862.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Rail Road from Blue Mountain to Rome.—We have the agreeable privilege of inserting in our to-day's paper, the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress, loaning \$1,122,000 for the purpose of completing the Railroad from Blue Mountain, ten miles south of this place to Rome, Ga.

We have been kindly furnished with a copy of the Bill by Judge Walker, President of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad who arrived at home from Richmond on Saturday morning. And we cannot refrain from saying in this connection, that Judge Walker, has entitled himself to the special thanks and gratitude of the stockholders of connecting roads, and to the distinguished consideration of the people of the whole, by his indomitable energy and perseverance in getting this important measure through Congress amidst much formidable opposition.

The amount loaned, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to finish and equip the road; and it is intended we understand to run the road through if possible in ninety days from the time the first lick is struck.

We are requested to state that John Brock, Esq. will start to the army in Virginia about the first or second week in November, and that he will take on any and all clothing entrusted to his charge by the friends and relatives of the soldiers. Farther notice will be given a week previous to his departure, to meet him.

The Yellow Fever at Wilmington N. C. was fearfully on the increase at the latest dates. There were 42 new cases reported on Saturday the 4th and 62 on Sunday. It is a singular feature in the history of this erratic, mysterious and fatal disease, that it should prevail so extensively at Wilmington, and but very little at other points on the southern coast.

We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of several obituary notices and communications until next week.

The military exemption bill will be published in our next.

[For the Jacksonville Republican.]

To Marcellus, Correspondent of the Selma Reporter:—Dear Sir—I have read in the Reporter of the 11th inst., your communication headed: "The War—Present and future. No 7—Mobile—The Alabama and Tombigby rivers—Their dangers and defenses."

True sir, you seem to use the pen of a "ready writer." But whether your pen is wicked with good judgment; whether calculated to do good or evil? query?

You have shown to the readers of the Reporter the importance to the Confederacy of holding Mobile, and of course, the importance to our enemies of taking Mobile. You have pointed out in detail, the most formidable obstacles to a successful attack. You show, too, how the enemy may overcome those obstacles, by light draft boats, and evading Fort Morgan, by running Grant's Pass, You point out how the enemy may get in the rear of Fort Morgan; and then when Forts Morgan and Gaines surrender, you show the only difficulties the enemy would have to encounter; and you point out too, how those may be surmounted by the enemy; and you affirm that Mobile and these rivers are in great danger. All this is shown in a very clear and satisfactory manner. Who, that has faith in Marcellus can doubt it?

But sir, to whom have you shown all those things. To the readers of the Reporter of course. But are you also, sure that no Yankee spy is lurking in the community, to read your letter and furnish his countrymen with it? Are you sure that no skillful engineer, aided by your luminous production, has given his Government all the light that you have shed upon the subject. Are you sure that no expedition has been, or will be fitted out to attack Mobile, solely or in part upon the information given by you. What better guide than yourself, would an able leader want to conduct him safely into Mobile? We get public newspapers from the U. S., and it is fair to suppose that the people of the U. S. get hold of ours. Would not a private communication from you to the Government, or those whose duty it is, and who have the power to make the necessary defenses, have been more appropriate, better timed, and less likely to do evil?

When did you find out all you have stated in No. 7? How long since? Have you communicated this information to the Government? How long since? Do you know that the Government possesses this information? Do you know that the Government reads the Reporter, and "all" of the very able articles in it contained? Is it your object to enlighten the proper authorities upon this subject? Why not then address them directly and privately and the defenses be made with all secrecy, so far as the enemy is concerned, that is, practicable? But hold, doubtless here is the gist of the matter.—The Government has overlooked the talents of Marcellus, or some of his friends. O if he had been clothed with authority and charged with the duty of preparing defenses for Mobile and said rivers it would have been as ably prepared and without much skill and judgment as his communication No. 7 was written. Hoping to receive, in common with the readers of the Reporter, more light shortly, I am dear Marcellus yours,

DELTA,

Cross Plains, Calhoun Co. Ala. Oct. 3d, 1862.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate and Commissioners of said County:—

SIR: As I expect to leave now in a few days for the army in Maryland to rejoin Old Stonewall for a short time, and not knowing now whether I will return by the time of your meeting in November at which time I suppose you will have the appointing of a Tax Assessor for said County, for which I hope my absence will have no bearing on your decision in that particular whatever, as I look upon you as men of firmness having a decision of your own, so I hope my absence will make no material difference. Now you may have some scruples about me getting a discharge, provided I am elected. So far as that is concerned, I assure you that I have had the preference of a discharge ever since I have been in the army, but I stayed there as a choice of my own feeling it my duty to protect my country from the invading hordes of the Yankees, as far as I able, and to the last extremity. But passing through the great battles in front of Richmond, on the 24th of June the 2d day's fight, in charging the enemy's fortifications in front of a terrible battery at Gaines Mill, I received a severe wound in my hip, within 20 paces of the enemy, and also a ball took off my left thumb, and has disabled me so, that I am now unfit to perform any common labor on a farm. It is the reason why I have called on you for this office. But I am still willing to remain with my brave and gallant comrades, (the White Plains Rangers) now in Virginia or Maryland, enduring the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, and have been for the last 13 months. I am still willing I say, to continue with

them provided they have anything I can do. But my brave Captain (S. D. Stewart) says that I will have to be discharged, if so I will be out of employment, unless I am so fortunate as to get (this appointment, and as I am now unfit for the farm, a place I have always been used to) or any common labor and have not the means to live without it, if so I never would have asked for this office. I will leave it with you, believing that you will do me justice. There is one thing certain, that there is no one before you that would feel more grateful to you for the appointment than myself, and if I should be so unfortunate as not to get it, I expect to be as I have always been, reconciled to my lot. I remain yours &c.

MARTIN T. LEDBETTER.

P. S.—In reference to my character or conduct while in the army, I refer you to the 5th Ala. Battalion.

A BILL.

To be entitled an Act to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide for the means of Military Transportation, by the Construction of a Railroad between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome in the State of Georgia.

Whereas, The Confederate States are engaged in a war, the extent of which has no parallel in modern history, and the President, by his message of the 24th of Sept. 1862, to the Congress has recommended the importance of constructing a railroad between Blue Mountain in Calhoun county, Alabama, and Rome in the State of Georgia, as a means of transportation needful for the public defense, and the construction of which, is also strongly recommended by the General in command of the Military District in which said road is situated. Therefore:

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make all contracts embracing such terms and conditions as he may deem expedient to effect a speedy construction and completion of the link of railroad aforesaid, with the several railroad companies whose charters extend over said line, in the manner he may think best calculated to promote the public interest and provide for the public defense.

SEC. 2. And he is further enacted, That to enable the President to accomplish the object herein contemplated, the sum of one million, one hundred and twenty thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars and ninety cents in the hands of the Confederate States is hereby appropriated to be issued and applied by the order of the President, at such times and such sums as he may deem proper, and that the President be directed to take a mortgage on said road and its appurtenances for the ultimate repayment of the money so expended, (with interest at 8 per cent per annum) in aid of its construction.

Latest News.

From the Selma Reporter.

Latest from Corinth

THREE DAYS FIGHTING.

Enemy in overwhelming force.

UNPARALLELED SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES!

Two Confederate Generals and two Colonels Killed.

Confederates relinquish their Positions and retreat.

THE ARMY SAFE AT RIPLEY

Special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser

TERRELO, Oct 6 noon

The battle of Corinth was most bloody. Our forces, with repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupied a portion of the enemy's breastworks. They also gained the town.

The enemy held out stubbornly on his left, until reinforcements arrived, when on Sunday they fell on Vandorn with overwhelming forces, forcing us to relinquish our positions and retreat.

The fight continued almost uninterrupted during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

One of our Generals writes that Maury's division, composed of Puffer's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's brigades, will not number more than one brigade.

Cabell's brigade had not more than 450 men left.

Gen. Martin, of the 4th brigade, chiefly Mississippians, was killed. Also Col Rogers of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams of Mississippi. Gen. Moore is reported killed.

Gen. Cabell was injured by a fall from his horse.

Ten thousand fresh Federals, from Bolivar, harassed Maury's division, which was in the advance in the retrograde movement.

The army is understood to be in the vicinity of Ripley, and perfectly safe. It is rumored that but one General was sanguine of success before the attack which is due to him.

Richmond, October 7.

The New York Herald of the 4th received here, says that there is nothing new from the army of the Potomac.

A dispatch from Louisville mentions the report that a battle was progressing at Mount Washington. Reports of musketry had been heard in that direction.

Ruell's immense wagon train had arrived at Louisville.

Four days later news from Europe had been received by the arrival of a steamer at Cape Race.

Garibaldi has written to the American Consul at Vienna that, "as soon as his wound was healed, he would satisfy his desire to serve the American Republic."

No material change has occurred in New York gold and exchange market. The Herald says there is not the least abatement in the speculation fever which prevails in Wall Street.

Particulars of the Battles at Corinth!

CONGRESSIONAL.

Special to the Mobile Advertiser.

TERRELO, Oct. 7.

Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price again attacked them in their entrenchments on Friday, driving them out, capturing nine pieces of artillery, and continued repulsing them, slowly driving them back until night. Our loss was heavy during the day, Puffer's and Green's brigades suffering most.

Gen. Martin was killed, Col. McFarland and Irwin, of Mississippi, were severely wounded.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy opened with heavy artillery, occasioning a small loss.

At 8 o'clock we advanced, capturing several siege guns, Green's brigade suffering heavily and being the first to enter the town.

Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College hill. The enemy reserved their fire until they came up within thirty yards when they opened a murderous fire, repulsing them great loss.

Information having been received that the army at Bolivar, twenty thousand strong, was marching via Pocahontas on our rear, a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M. Our troops were somewhat disorganized, but brought off part of the captured artillery, and our wounded and baggage to, falling back ten miles to Cypress creek.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, Col. Adams commenced skirmishing with the Yankees at Bolivar force at Pocahontas, and so back one mile, when he was reinforced by Wolff's Legion and afterwards by Moore's division, which was also reinforced, but the whole of this force proved insufficient, and they were driven back, the enemy burning a bridge and entrapping Moore's brigade and four pieces of artillery. Van Dorn and Villipiege coming up, recaptured Moore's brigade, with the brigade of the brigade of their captors and 13 pieces of artillery. The enemy were then driven back to Matamoros, and our army continued its retreat to Ripley over the road our baggage train had passed.

Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at 5,000 and that of the enemy is much greater. The loss at Pocahontas was equal to that at Corinth. Our loss may be overestimated, as our stragglers were estimated by the thousands, and the retreat was not very orderly.

We lost four pieces of artillery, and captured 250 prisoners at Corinth, who were brought off.

The enemy made no attempt to follow us from Corinth, nor did the Bolivar forces after their defeat at Davis Bridge.

Van Dorn was conspicuous for his daring, and Price as usual, felt at home amid the leaden shower, both escaping unhurt. Price's command was the first in the intrenchments.

Moore's division suffered the heaviest and acted most gallantly.

The enemy fought determinedly and were maneuvered splendidly. Moore's army is perfectly safe, and no fears are entertained of being followed by the crippled Yankees. We will be quickly organized and ready for another combat.

The killing of Colonels Rogers and Adams and Gen. Moore is contradicted. Lieut. Sam Wharrington of St. Louis, of Capt Wade's battery, is among the killed. He fell in the heat of battle, nobly discharging a soldier's duty.

Richmond, Oct. 7.

In the Senate the House bill to provide shoes for the army was passed.

Also the House Bill to establish a place of rendezvous in each Congressional District for the examination by surgeons of conscripts.

The remainder of the session was occupied by discussing the constitutional question arising from the consideration of the bill to punish insurrection or rebellion against the Confederate States, and to extend the provisions of the sequestration act to persons within the Confederate Government. The former was indefinitely postponed and the latter laid on the table.

In the House the Senate bill was passed, authorizing the President to receive into the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

Mr. Bannock, delegate from the Cherokee Nation, was admitted to a seat in the House.

The bill authorizing the suspension of habeas corpus was discussed until adjournment.

The Fight at Laverge.

Mr. Morrow: The Yankees gave us a little fight at Laverge on Tuesday morning, commencing at daylight. Gen. Anderson was apprised of the approach of the enemy on the road leading from Nashville to Murfreesboro', and formed his men on three roads or approaches to Laverge. He dismounted Col. Morgan's cavalry regiment, and placed them on the right, the 32d Alabama occupying the centre and the small bowitzer of Col. Morgan on the left. The Federals were kept in check by Capt. McCann's partisans until near day, harassing the Yankees for ten miles. When the Federals arrived, numbering some 2,000 to 2,500 men, with a battery of artillery, their attack was principally on our left, where they overwhelmed the small gun of Col. Morgan, exploding the caisson box and capturing the gun, thereby turning our left and forcing us to fall back in the direction of a Mrs. Goodie's where we formed; but the Federals, instead of routing to the attack, destroyed a car house or two and some camp equipment, and then fell back in a hurry, fearing that Forrest might take them in the rear. These men that ran away were the men that were detailed to hold the horses and guard them, and were not in the fight, but were exposed to two or three exploding shells. Yours, CUPS.

Chattanooga Rebel, 10th.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 13.—A report from Cumberland Gap announces the capture of 5,000 Federals at Perryville, Boyle Co., Ky., by Gen. Hardee's command. Also heavy skirmishing on the right and left banks of our army.

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Call for the Alabama Legislature

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Montgomery, Alabama

By virtue of the powers vested in the Executive by the Constitution of the State of Alabama, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of said State, do hereby issue this my proclamation, directing that the two houses of the General Assembly of said State convene in the State Capitol, at Montgomery, on Monday, twenty seventh day, of this present month of October.

In testimony whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, hereunto set my hand, and cause the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 6th day of October A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the Confederate States the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor.

P. H. BRITTON, Secretary of State

RECEIPT LIST.

From Sept. 18 to Oct. 16.

R. Traylor, \$1.00
K. Courtney, 1.00
E. C. Houck, 1.00
J. F. Weaver, 2.00
A. W. Denham, 2.00
R. Boyd, 2.00
H. O. Harn, 2.00
J. K. Miller, 2.00
Samuel Estes, 2.00
C. H. Boyer, 2.00
L. N. Edwards, 2.00
W. J. McJullers, 2.00
Robt. Page, 2.00
J. F. Crook, 2.00
J. Gore, 2.00
J. Montgomery, 2.00
J. B. Heaton, 2.00
F. M. Little, 2.00
S. P. Clements, 2.00
J. C. Yates, 2.00
James Collins, 2.00
A. J. Night, 2.00
Milton Patterson, 2.00
Ed S. Monk, 2.00
A. Clark, 2.00
W. B. Bolton, 2.00
S. Sprinkles, 2.00
L. H. Gassaway, 2.00
F. A. Craig, 2.00
E. Burns, 2.00
David Heaton, 2.00
Jane Morton, 2.00
P. Quittleben, 2.00
Jordan Primrose, 2.00
T. F. Poland, 2.00
H. H. Strange, 2.00

DeKalb County, Ga.
Court of Probate for DeKalb County, Special Term, October 31st, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came Joseph Edwards, Administrator of the Estate of Harman G. Heald late of said county, deceased, and filed his application in writing upon with praying the court for an order to sell certain real estate there described, belonging to the estate of his said intestate for distribution, and upon the ground that the same cannot be fairly and equally divided among the heirs of said estate, and it appearing upon an inspection of said petition that the heirs of said decedent are William G. Heath of full age and lives in Starksville, Samuel G. Heald of full age and lives in Thomasville in the State of Georgia, Andrew J. Heald of full age and lives in Saline county, James F. Heald of full age and lives in Saline county in the State of Arkansas, Henry P. Heald of full age and lives in St. Clair county Mary A. Glass formerly Mary A. Heald now wife of Joseph Glass of full age, Amanda Crump formerly Amanda Heald now widow of John Crump of full age, Joseph D. Heald who is a minor who lives in DeKalb county Alabama, and that the lands belonging to said estate are as follows: The East half of the South East fourth, the North West fourth of the South East fourth, the South West fourth of the South East fourth, the South East fourth of the South West fourth, of section twenty three, and the North East fourth of the North West fourth of section twenty six all in Township Eleven of Range five East, situated in said county. It is ordered by the court that the fifteenth day of November 1862, a day more than forty days from this date be set for the hearing of the petition. It is further ordered that John K. Hoge who in open court consents in writing to accept the same and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem of the said minor Joseph D. Heald. It is further ordered that notice hereof be given for at least forty days before the said day set for the hearing and by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said county of DeKalb, for all persons interested to appear and contest said petition if they see proper.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
Court of Probate for said County Regular Term, Oct. 13th 1862.

THIS day came B. O. Ramsey, Administrator of the Estate of Eliza A. Stephenson dec'd and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the administration of the said Eliza A. Stephenson dec'd as the late administratrix of the Estate of her late husband Thomas J. Stephenson dec'd. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 8th day of November 1862, be set for examining, auditing and settling said account, and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 8th day of November 1862, and contest said account if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office on this 13th day of Oct. 1862.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of a young man, deceased, by virtue of the authority in him vested, and under an order of the Hon. the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, in said county, FOR CASH, On the 18th day of November, 1862, the following described personal property, belonging to said estate, to-wit:

One Silver Watch and one Clock;
One Feather Bed and furniture;
One Pistol—small Iron; one Tobacco;
One Man's Saddle, one Saddle and Cradle;
One lot Ploughs and Plough Irons;
One Hand Axe, one Crow Bar;
Six Stacks Hay, 7 Cows & 3 Calves;
One Bull, one Steer;
About 7500 pounds of Seed Cotton;
100 Bushels Cotton Seed, 1 Cotton gin head;
Small lot Bagging, 1 Thrasher and Fan;
One pair Steel yard, one cross cut saw;
Five head of Sheep, 3 mules, 13 head hogs;
Four Bee Hives, 2 hives and 2000 lbs. of Honey.

G. B. DUBOIS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Calhoun co., Administrator of the estate of C. T. McDaniel, late of said county, deceased, on the 5th day of March 1862. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. McDaniel, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 8th day of September, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the estate of J. C. Carruth, dec'd, all persons therefore having claims against said estate will present them to me, within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make payment immediately.

S. M. CARRUTH, Adm.

The State of Alabama,
Cherokee County.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Allen Wood, late of Cherokee co., Ala., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, on the 20th day of Sep. 1862, by the Judge of Probate of said county—all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. D. SHELDES, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of J. Leonard Linder, late of Cherokee co., Ala., dec'd having been granted on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, by Hon. J. J. Stander Judge of the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred Oct. 9.

Wm. GRIFFITH, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of John S. Nickson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of Sep. 1862, by the Probate court of DeKalb county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, Adm.

Administrators Sale
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.
UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 23rd day of October, 1862, I will proceed to sell

On the 10th day of November, 1862,

At the late residence of Charles Duke, deceased, the whole of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the Estate of said decedent, consisting of one Mare, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, &c.

ONE NEGRO WOMAN.
Said property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date. Note and two approved securities will be required on all sums of five dollars and under, cash will be required.

I will also, at the same time and place, RENT THE PLANTATION
Of decedent for the year 1863.

WILLIAM DUKE, Administrator with the will annexed of said Estate.
Oct. 9, '62—51.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Peter L. Hammond, deceased, late of St. Clair county, by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, at the residence of Richmond F. Hammond, in St. Clair county,

On the 10th day of November, 1862.

All the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to said Estate consisting of eleven Negroes, Slaves, viz:

Boy Abraham, about 25 years old
" Isaac, about 25 "
" Noah, about 12 "
" Ellison about 10 "
Girl Julia, about 16 years old
" Dinah, about 10 "
" Margaret about 10 "
Another child Esther about 1 year old
Georgiann, 33 years of age, and her two children. Also, 4 head of HORSES, one lot of CATTLE, 800 bundles of Feeder—one lot of HAY, and one lot of corn and 1000 lbs. of Meal. Purchasers directed will be required to give Notes with two approved securities, due twelve months from day of sale.

JOHN D. HAMMOND, Adm.
Oct. 9, 1862—51.

GUARDIAN NOTICE.
THIS day came into court, Bayless Bridges, guardian of J. P. Emis, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said guardianship. This is to notify all persons interested that the 31st day of Oct. is set for hearing said application. All persons interested are hereby notified to come forward and contest if they see proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Oct. 9.

Strayed or Stolen.
FROM the undersigned, a living nine mile east of Jacksonville, a fine dark bay mare, Cirville, a fine stock, medium size, heavy built, small star in her forehead, long foretop, from 7 to 9 years old, heavy mane, lying partly on both sides. She strayed or was stolen on Tuesday night the 23rd Sept. 1862. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the mare & thief, or a reasonable reward for the mare alone. Information of either, addressed to the undersigned at Rabbit Town, will be thankfully received. Oct. 2

J. W. WHITEHEAD.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of E. C. Dickey, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 5th day of July, 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9, '62. W. DICKIE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John A. Ramsey, late of Calhoun county, Ala., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, on the 3rd day of October, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9, 1862. B. O. RAMSEY, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel McDaniel, late of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 20th day of Sept. 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9. Wm. VERDIN, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Frederick J. Love, by the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 2nd day of October, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9. UNICE E. LOVE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of J. Leonard Linder, late of Cherokee co., Ala., dec'd having been granted on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, by Hon. J. J. Stander Judge of the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred Oct. 9.

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Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John S. Nickson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of Sep. 1862, by the Probate court of DeKalb county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, Adm.

Administrators Sale
OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.
UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 23rd day of October, 1862, I will proceed to sell

On the 10th day of November, 1862,

At the late residence of Charles Duke, deceased, the whole of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the Estate of said decedent, consisting of one Mare, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements, &c.

ONE NEGRO WOMAN.
Said property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date. Note and two approved securities will be required on all sums of five dollars and under, cash will be required.

I will also, at the same time and place, RENT THE PLANTATION
Of decedent for the year 1863.

WILLIAM DUKE, Administrator with the will annexed of said Estate.
Oct. 9, '62—51.

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THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Peter L. Hammond, deceased, late of St. Clair county, by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, at the residence of Richmond F. Hammond, in St. Clair county,

On the 10th day of November, 1862.

All the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to said Estate consisting of eleven Negroes, Slaves, viz:

Boy Abraham, about 25 years old
" Isaac, about 25 "
" Noah, about 12 "
" Ellison about 10 "
Girl Julia, about 16 years old
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Another child Esther about 1 year old
Georgiann, 33 years of age, and her two children. Also, 4 head of HORSES, one lot of CATTLE, 800 bundles of Feeder—one lot of HAY, and one lot of corn and 1000 lbs. of Meal. Purchasers directed will be required to give Notes with two approved securities, due twelve months from day of sale.

JOHN D. HAMMOND, Adm.
Oct. 9, 1862—51.

GUARDIAN NOTICE.
THIS day came into court, Bayless Bridges, guardian of J. P. Emis, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said guardianship. This is to notify all persons interested that the 31st day of Oct. is set for hearing said application. All persons interested are hereby notified to come forward and contest if they see proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Oct. 9.

Strayed or Stolen.
FROM the undersigned, a living nine mile east of Jacksonville, a fine dark bay mare, Cirville, a fine stock, medium size, heavy built, small star in her forehead, long foretop, from 7 to 9 years old, heavy mane, lying partly on both sides. She strayed or was stolen on Tuesday night the 23rd Sept. 1862. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the mare & thief, or a reasonable reward for the mare alone. Information of either, addressed to the undersigned at Rabbit Town, will be thankfully received. Oct. 2

J. W. WHITEHEAD.

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Oct. 9, '62. W. DICKIE, Adm.

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Oct. 9, 1862. B. O. RAMSEY, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Samuel McDaniel, late of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 20th day of Sept. 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9. Wm. VERDIN, Adm.

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LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Frederick J. Love, by the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 2nd day of October, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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LETTERS of administration upon the estate of J. Leonard Linder, late of Cherokee co., Ala., dec'd having been granted on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, by Hon. J. J. Stander Judge of the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred Oct. 9.

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UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 23rd day of October, 1862, I will proceed to sell

On the 10th day of November, 1862,

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ONE NEGRO WOMAN.
Said property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date. Note and two approved securities will be required on all sums of five dollars and under, cash will be required.

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WILLIAM DUKE, Administrator with the will annexed of said Estate.
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FROM the undersigned, a living nine mile east of Jacksonville, a fine dark bay mare, Cirville, a fine stock, medium size, heavy built, small star in her forehead, long foretop, from 7 to 9 years old, heavy mane, lying partly on both sides. She strayed or was stolen on Tuesday night the 23rd Sept. 1862. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the mare & thief, or a reasonable reward for the mare alone. Information of either, addressed to the undersigned at Rabbit Town, will be thankfully received. Oct. 2

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J. W. WHITEHEAD.

AGENCY NOTICE.
During my absence in the army, my wife E. A. Whisenant, is my authorized agent to transact any of my private business; and all my business connected with the administration of the Estate of G. W. Blackburn dec'd.

J. W. WHISENANT.

Administratrix' Sale.
AS Administratrix of the estate of L. L. Swink, late of the county of Calhoun Ala., deceased, and under an order of sale granted on the 23d day of Sept. 1862, by the Hon. the Probate court of said county, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the 12th day of Nov. 1862, at the late residence of said decedent in said county, the following described land, negroes, and other chattels to-wit: all that part of the South West quarter of section 27, Township fourteen, of Range six, that lies North of Tallahatchee and West of Olathe creeks, making both creeks the line, containing one hundred and nine acres, more or less. East in the Coosa land district.

Also the North East fourth of the North West quarter of section Twenty eight, and the South West fourth of the South East quarter of section 21, all in Township fourteen Range six East, in the Coosa land district, containing eighty acres, more or less. Also the S W 1/4 of S W 1/4 of sec. 23, and the N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 of sec. 27 T 14 R 6, making Olathe the line between Jas. Swink and Leland Swink, down to the Mill on said creek throwing ten acres, more or less, of the Bagley tract, to the Parker tract, and six acres more or less of the Parker tract to the Bagley tract, all East in the Coosa land district.

Personal property to wit: 1 lot farming tools, 1 lot tools, 1 pr dog iron, 1 setline and cradle, 1 wagon and bed, 1 bull, 14 head hogs, 1 Loom, 1 horse, 1 Red, 2 mules, 1 fly, 1 lazy and harness, 3 pr gear, and Bitching, 2 cows and 2 calves, and 1 yearling, 1 pot, and tub, 1 lot pot ware, 1 pot-rack, 1 shovel, 1 iron wedge and trowel, 1 wood clock, 1 man's saddle, 1 log chain, 1 safe, 1 bureau, 1 shot gun, 1 grindstone, also:

1 nigger boy called Bill 18 years old
1 " woman Sarah Ann 30 years old
1 " child Bet 2 " "
1 " girl 1b 11 " "
1 " boy Robert 9 " "

All said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, bearing interest from date; except on the sale of the negroes, ten per cent will be required to be paid down and all sums not over five dollars, cash will be required—note with at least two approved securities will be required before property removed.

NANCY J. SWINK, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of J. C. J. Mullins, late of DeKalb county, Ala., dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of DeKalb county, Ala. on the 20th day of Aug. 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

CYNTHIA MULLINS, Adm.

Pay Your Debts.
THE notes and accounts of S. J. J. W. Whisenant, R. M. Dickson, and accounts of W. W. Dickie are in my hands for settlement. Notwithstanding cotton and produce is high and money plenty, our collections are slow, and many of our debtors are delinquent. Having indulged many of you several years, we take this method of notifying you, that unless you come forward and make payment we will be compelled to resort to the law. Let no one complain—this is fair notice.

JOHN W. WHISENANT, Adm.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE
OF A STOCK OF
Dry Goods, &c.
UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., made on the 20th day of September, 1862, we will proceed to sell

On Monday the 2nd day of November, 1862,

At the late residence of Samuel M. Morgan, deceased, in the Town of White Plains, in said county, at public auction

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 43.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 23, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1348.

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. E. GRANT.

At Two Dollars within the year or three dollars for the year, in advance, for the subscription to the paper.

Advertisements will be considered as engagements for one month unless otherwise specified.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of long copy, or 10 lines of brief, for the first week; fifty cents per square for each week thereafter. Over one square counted as two. Advertisements not marked, continuing, will be charged for as such. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square. Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James J. Pettit, late of Calhoun county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 13th day of Sept., A. D. 1862, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, or who are indebted to said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. MARTHA J. E. PETTIT, Adm. Sep. 18, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Wm. G. W. Strick, dec'd., on the 13th Sept., 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. MARY ANN FRAZIER, Adm. Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Walker, late of Calhoun Co. Ala., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th Sep. 1862, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. S. D. McLELLAN, Adm. Sep. 18, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William T. Cary, late of Calhoun Co. Ala., dec'd., on the 24th day of Sept., 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, all persons having claims against said estate must present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. JAMES CRY, Adm. Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Henry Howle, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of August, 1862, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Alabama, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. CELIA HOWLE, Adm. Sep. 18, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel T. Cox, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, on the 5th day of September 1862, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate must present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. WILLIAM COX, Adm. Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala., on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, upon the estate of Andrew Lankford, deceased, late of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. V. LANKFORD, Adm. Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel M. Morgan, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 16th day of Sep. 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. REBECCA MORGAN, Adm. Oct. 2, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Susan R. McCain, dec'd., on the 14th day of August, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. ROBERT MCCAIN, Adm. Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lindsey Weaver, deceased, on the 14th day of August, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. D. F. WEAVER, Adm. Sep. 18, '62. LUCINDA WEAVER, Adm. Sep. 25 '62.

MALE ACADEMY.

The second session will open on 28th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.

July 24, 1862.

F. M. GLAZNER.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Talladega, on Friday the 8th inst., a deep sorrel mare, 5 years old last Spring, at out medium size, mane and tail closely shaved. Any person giving information to me at Talladega by mail, or returning said mare, shall be suitably rewarded. AUG. 14, 1862. F. M. GLAZNER.

Notice.

Strayed from the subscriber, the first of June, two young mules, one about sixteen months old, large of age, a sorrel color. The other one about one year old; a dark bay heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received; and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Polk, Calhoun county, Ala. AUG. 14, 1862. JACOB NOAH.

Committed

TO the Jail of Geneseeville, Marshall county, Alabama, on the 13th day of July, 1862, a Negro man, who says he belongs to William Dudge, who left him at New Salem, Alabama, and that he left his master about the 1st of March, 1862. He is about 20 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexioned and weighs about 180 pounds. The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. THOMAS F. ELLON, Jailor. AUG. 21, 1862.

GRUENESENGRO

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th. All the Departments of Instruction are now filled by able and successful Teachers. N. B.—Tuition is free to daughters of indigent Soldiers on duty. For particulars, inquire of any Presbyterian Minister in Georgia, or of Rev. L. R. PATSON, President of the Institution, or of JOEL C. NICHOLSON, President of Board of Trustees. July 24.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of L. J. Johnson, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 4th day of Sept. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. Wm G. L. GIBSON, Adm. Sept 20.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Johnson, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., on the 14th day of July, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. M. L. PINCKON, Exr. AUG. 14.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Wake Town, Ga., about the last of May, one Bay Mare, about five years old, of small size; no very noted marks; has been ploughed some. When last strayed had on a large calf bell, tied on with a hammer string. When heard of, was raised in Mount county, Ala., by Mr. J. W. Johnson—any information of the above described animal will be thankfully received and I will suitably reward. Address, R. B. HUTCHESON, Wake Town, Ga. AUG. 14, 1862.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future. M. W. ABERNATHY. Jan. 16, 1862.—ly.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph T. Collins, on the 9th day of August, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment. ISABELLA COLLINS, Adm. Sep. 18, '62.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Holden Noah, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of Sept., 1862, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. NOAH LAWRENCE, Adm. Sep. 25 '62.

THE NEW CONSCRIPT BILL

The following is the act passed by both Houses of Congress, on Friday evening last.

An Act to amend an "Act to provide for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and is hereby authorized, to call out, and place in the Military service of the Confederate States, for three years unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 35 and 45 years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service, or such parts thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence, such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment. And such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become, eighteen years of age; and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time. Provided that if the President in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall call for only a part of the persons between the ages heretofore stated, he shall call for those between the age of 35 and any other age less than forty-five: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repeating, or modifying any part of an act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and provided further, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number, the companies, battalions, squadrons, and Regiments from the respective States at the time the act further to provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed; and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State, since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations to be organized by the States having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: Provided that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities and during such suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress, prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April 1862.

Approved September 27, 1862.

The vote of the Senate on this bill is not made public, we suppose; at least it is not in any of our Richmond exchanges. They merely say the bill "was agreed to."

The following are the yeas and nays in the House:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baldwin, Barksdale, Bateson, Beacock, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chambers, Clifton Collier, Conrad, Conrow Carrin, Fargin, Dowdies, DeJarnet, Dupre, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Gaudin, Girdle, Garland, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartbridge, Heiskill, Hinton, Holcombe, Hot, Johnson, Heman, of North Carolina, Leuner, Lander, Lyon, Maclean, McRea, Meneses, Miles, Moore, Menneryn, Pegh, Ralls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright, of Texas—54.

Nays.—Messrs. Arrington, Bell, Bonham, Boyce, Bridg, Ca, Chambers, Clapp, Clifton, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Foster, Gairall, Haully, Harris, Herbert, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Smith of Alabama Strickland, Trippie, Welch, of Georgia—29.

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT

The following is a copy of the Exemption Act, as finally passed by both Houses of Congress:

An Act to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862.

INVALIDS, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, ETC.

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who are all be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or infirmity, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments including postmasters appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, and such others in their offices as are allowed by the

Postmaster General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters their assistants and clerks; and except such States officers as the several States have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to military duty: the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers: all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided, that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section master, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendents and operators of telegraph companies; the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

EDITORS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Government; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

RELIGIOUS NON COMBATANTS.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Mennonites, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonites, and Dunkards, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public Treasury.

PHYSICIANS.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession:

SHIPMEN, KEELERS, TANKERS, ETC.

All steamers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engines, millwrights skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employ at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

A PROVISION AGAINST EXTORTION.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exemptions, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &c.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind,—in each apothecary store now established

and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL, COTTON AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as heretofore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

EDUCATIONAL EXEMPTIONS.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

ARTISANS EMPLOYED ON "GOVERNMENT WORK."

All artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at work conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

STOCK RAISERS.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty, engaged with such person in raising said stock.

OVERSEERS ON PLANTATIONS.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations, and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862 is hereby repealed.

Approved October 11, 1862.

The Exportation of Cotton.

It cannot be doubted that the greater portion of the cotton that has been shipped from Southern ports during the existence of the blockade, has finally found its way into the hands of manufacturers, and been made to do its part in sustaining the North in its war against

the existence of the Confederacy. The plan pursued is to ship the cotton to Havana or Nassau, from which ports it very naturally finds its way to the North, and in return, the markets of Nassau are filled with Yankee goods which are smuggled into the South and sold at exorbitant prices to the Southern people. We have no idea that the owners of cotton who send it abroad for a market intend to have it benefit the Yankees. They are only anxious to get a good price for the article, and are perhaps simple enough to suppose that it will take a voyage across the Atlantic, when it can be sold for fifty-seven cents per pound in New York. A gentleman who has recently been in Charleston and Savannah, informs us that vessels loaded with cotton are almost constantly running the blockade, and it is a rare thing to hear of the capture of one of them. The reason is obvious. If the Yankee blockaders were vigilant, and captured nearly every cargo of cotton that left a Southern port, a stop would soon be put to the export of the article, but by suffering it to escape them and reach the port of Nassau unharmed, they are almost certain of getting the cotton at last, and at the same time give strong encouragement to further shipments. It is true the Yankees might capture a few cargoes of cotton; and thus get it without paying anything for it, but the result would be prejudicial to them by causing a suspension of shipments. We entertain no doubt that the blockaders have their instructions not to interfere with vessels going out of Southern ports loaded with cotton, or with those going in loaded with Yankee notions, when the probability is that a return cargo of cotton will be taken on board. The Yankees have studied this matter thoroughly, and have arrived at the conclusion that they can best subserve their own interests by being conveniently blind when Southern cotton is about in search of a market. Has not this illegitimate and injurious trade been carried far enough? Is there not enough patriotism among the people of the seaports to put a stop to a practice which is giving aid and comfort to the enemy? The goods which are brought into the South by shippers and sold to the people at an average of a thousand per cent profit, are not an equivalent to the cotton which is carried out to purchase them, and sound policy as well as patriotism would seem to dictate the suppression of a trade in which enemies are certain to reap the most advantage. —Mont. Ad.

SALT.

The letter of our correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" informs persons who have wagons, where they can obtain salt in great abundance at thirty-five cents a bushel. And such as can take Dublin depot in their route, will be able to obtain loads on their way out, the transportation of which will pay for the expenses of the trip.

WE TRUST THAT THE RECAPTURE OF THE KANAWHA SALT WORKS IS PERMANENT AND THAT THEY ARE HEREABOUTS TO FURNISH SUPPLIES.

KANAWHA SALT AND SALT WORKS.

Messrs. Editors.—Knowing that at this time your readers are much interested in anything concerning salt, I give you a few facts about the Kanawha Salt Works.

Upwards of three million bushels of salt have been made per annum at these works. During the past year (1861) about two millions of bushels were made and at the time Gen. Loring's command took possession of the Salines, the furnaces were turning out at the rate of 2,000,000 bushels of salt per annum. Supposing this quantity to have been reduced one third by the Yankees carrying off the negroes, &c., it will leave the quantity now being made about four hundred thousand bushels per day. Indeed, this last named quantity may be regarded as a low estimate, as the news from Kanawha is that the salt works are but little injured; and a private letter states that one furnace alone was making last month, eight hundred bushels per day.

Thus you see, Messrs. Editors, that there is an abundance of salt in Kanawha. Enough made every day to load one hundred wagons.

From the Dublin depot (on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, via Giles Court house, Raleigh Court House, Fayette Court House, to Kanawha Salt Works, it is one hundred and fifty miles. The roads are in good order, and there is no danger from the enemy in making the trip. The government agents at Dublin, have army supplies to send to Kanawha, and will pay hire for wagons to take these supplies out, which wagons can return to the owners loaded with salt, purchased at Kanawha at thirty-five cents per bushel.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Richmond Engineer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As an act of justice to Mr. Nathan A. Reed of Cherokee county, I state that I did not intend to injure him by having him arrested with others on the 11th Sept. last, for coming to my house and threatening to commit murder. I am now satisfied that Mr. Reed is and was innocent of any immoral or unlawful purpose upon the occasion alluded to. Many injury has resulted to Mr. Reed's character for morality or honesty from any act or declaration of mine; I deeply regret it, and I make this public statement as due to him as an honest man. In excuse for myself, I state that it was through a misunderstanding of both facts and law, that caused Mr. Reed's name to be inserted in said warrant.

J. P. CAMP,
Cherokee Co. Ala., Oct. 4, 1862.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of

John A. Alexander, late of Cherokee county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non upon the estate of Francis D. Williams of Cherokee Co. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non upon the estate of Francis D. Williams of Cherokee Co. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Adm.

Notice! Notice!

At a Special Term of the court of County Commissioners of Calhoun Co. Ala., held on the 4th day of Sept. 1862. The following named persons were duly appointed Deaf agents under a late act of the Legislature of the State of Ala., providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the army, approved the 11th Nov. 1861.

- Pre No 1 Miles W Abernathy
- 2 E McClellan
- 3 D F Weaver
- 4 Wm Kennedy
- 5 James A Weatherly
- 6 J J Lavenly
- 7 Henry McBee
- 8 S W Wells
- 9 Berry Priehard
- 10 J W Whiteside
- 11 M P Johnson
- 12 Wm E Bowling
- 13 J A Turnipseed
- 14 Shepherd Jenkins
- 15 Wm Barker
- 16 J W Jones
- 17 S M Caruth
- 18 Wm R Brown Sr
- 19 B F Parker
- 20 Wm Wood
- 21 Z Henderson
- 22 John Weems
- 23 J W McDaniel

Said Deaf agents are hereby appointed under said act for the purpose of ascertaining the number and name of such resident of their respective beats who are absent therefrom as a volunteer in the army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment, and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother, or minor brothers or sisters, dependent upon him for a support, and number sex, and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and to what extent such family needs aid in the way of provisions and clothing for twelve months, and report the whole to the commissioners' court to be held on the 2nd Monday in November 1862. The agents are hereby requested to be prompt in making their reports.

This 7th October 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the undersigned, living nine miles east of Jacksonville, a fine dark bay mare, Canadian stock, medium size, heavy built, a small star in her forehead, long foretop, from 1 to 2 years old, heavy mane, with white on both sides. She strayed or was stolen on Tuesday night the 23rd Sept. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the mare & thief or a reasonable reward for the mare alone. Information of either, addressed to the undersigned at Raleigh Tavern, will be thankfully received. Oct. 2 J. W. WHITESIDE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County Reg- ular Term, Oct. 13th 1862.

This day came B. O. Rany Administrator of the Estate of Eliza A. Stephenson dec'd and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settle- ment of the administration of said Eliza A. Stephenson dec'd as the late administrator of the Estate of her late husband Thomas J. Stephenson dec'd.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 8th day of November 1862, be set for examining, auditing and stating said account, and making said settle- ment, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news pa- per printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons con- cerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 8th day of November 1862, and contest said account if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office on this 13th day of Oct. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of Young H. Browning, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of the authority in him vested, and under an order of the Hon. the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale of public credit, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, in said county, FOR CASH, On the 18th day of November, 1862, the following described personal property, belong- ing to said estate, to-wit:

One Silver Watch and one Clock;

One Feather bed and furniture;

One Pistol—small lot Tobacco;

One Man's Saddle, one Saddle & Chaise;

One lot Ploughs and one Plow Iron;

One Hand Axe, one Crow Bar;

Six Stacks Hay, 7 Cows & 3 Calves;

One Bull, one Steer;

About 7500 pounds of Seed Cotton;

100 bushels Cotton Seed, 1 cotton gin head;

Small lot Haggling, 1 Thrasher and Fan;

One pair Steelyards, one cross cut saw;

Five head of Sheep, 3 mules, 13 head hogs;

Four Bee Hives, 2 plows and gear.

G. B. DOUGHTY, Adm.

Oct. 16-5t.

Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 19th day of September, 1862, upon the Estate of V. B. Burton, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

THOS. H. KNETT, Adm.

Oct. 25, '62. NANCY A. STURKIE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the will annexed having been granted to the un- der signed, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 19th day of September, 1862, upon the Estate of V. B. Burton, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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THOS. H. KNETT, Adm.

The State of Alabama.

Cherokee County.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Allen Wood, late of Cherokee county, Ala., having been granted to the un- der signed, on the 29th day of Sept. 1862, by the Judge of Probate of said county—all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Oct. 9. E. D. SHELDS, Adm.

MARY F. WOOD, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Edward Daniel, late of Cherokee county, Ala., having been granted to the un- der signed, on the 27th day of Sept. 1862, by the Judge of Probate of said county—all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Oct. 9. Wm. GRIFFITH, Adm.

\$30 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the undersigned on the 12th of April last, a bright Mulatto boy named GUS, formerly owned by Lawrence Brock, blue or yellow eyes, rather spare made, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. I will pay the reward on any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, or commit him to any jail, so that I may get him again. Oct. 9. J. ASHAW HAWKINS.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the es- tate of John S. Nelson, deceased, hav- ing been granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of Sept. 1862, by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Oct. 9. JOSEPH EDWARDS, Adm.

Administrators Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., made on the 23rd day of October, 1862, I will proceed to sell

On the 19th day of Novem- ber, 1862.

At the late residence of Charles Duke, deceased, the whole of the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the Estate of said decedent, consisting of one Mare, Hogs, Cat- tle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, & ONE NEGRO WOMAN.

Said property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date. Note and two approved securities will be required on all sums over five dollars, and on all sums of five dollars and under, cash will be required.

I will also, at the same time and place, RE-NT THE PLANTATION

Oct. 9. WILLIAM L. LUKK, Administrator with the will annexed of said Estate.

Oct. 9. 62-54.

GUARDIAN NOTICE.

THIS day came into court, Baylus T. Bridges, guardian of J. P. Baylis, and filed his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said guardianship. This is to notify all persons in- terested that the 1st day of Oct. is set for hearing said application. All persons interested are hereby notified to come forward and contest if they see proper.

Oct. 3. J. W. WHITESIDE, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

DeKalb County.

Court of Probate for DeKalb County, Special Term, October 3rd, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came Joseph Edwards Administrator of the Estate of Harriet G. Heald late of said county, deceased, and filed his application in writing upon oath praying the court for an order to sell certain real estate there in described, belonging to the estate of his said intestate for distribution, and upon the ground that the same cannot be fairly and equally divided among the heirs of said estate, and it appearing upon an inspection of said petition that the heirs of said decedent, are William G. Heald of full age and lives in Starksville, Samuel G. Heald of full age and lives in Thomasville in the State of Georgia, Andrew J. Heald of full age and lives in Saline county, James F. Heald of full age and lives in Saline county in the State of Arkansas, Henry P. Heald of full age and lives in St. Clair county Mary A. Glass formerly Mary A. Heald now wife of Joseph Glass of full age, Amanda Crump formerly Amanda Heald now widow of John Crump of full age, Joseph D. Heald who is a minor who lives in DeKalb county Alabama, and that the lands belonging to said estate are as follows: The East half of the South East fourth, the North West fourth of the South East fourth, the South West fourth of the South East fourth, the North East fourth of the South West fourth, of section twenty three, and the North East fourth of the North West fourth of section twenty six all in Township Eleven of Range five East, situated in said county. It is ordered by the court that the fifteenth day of November 1862, a day more than forty days from this date be set for the hearing of the petition. It is further ordered that John K. Hogg who in open court consents in writing to accept the same be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem of the said minor her Joseph D. Heald. It is further ordered that notice hereof be given for at least forty days before the said day set for the hearing and by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a news paper printed and published in said county of DeKalb, for all persons interested to appear and contest said petition if they see proper.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the es- tate of John S. Nelson, deceased, hav- ing been granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of Sept. 1862, by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

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Administrators Notice.

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Oct. 9. JOSEPH EDWARDS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

Jacksonville Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
October 30, 1862.

NOTICE.

At a Regular Term of the Commissioners' Court of Calhoun county, Ala., to be held at the Court House of said county on the 2nd Monday in November 1862, there will be an election by the Court for a Tax Assessor for the year 1863, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bartlett Owen former Tax Assessor.

This 25th Oct. 1862.
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Southern Patriotism.

We were proud of our County, as the banner one of the State for Southern independence—we were proud of it as having sent twenty-odd companies to the army, and the patriotic devotion and unflinching bravery they universally displayed on every hard-fought field; but we were informed of an incident the other day which heightened our admiration, especially for the proverbial self-sacrificing patriotism of southern women.

Mr. E. D. Wright, living some 15 miles west of this place, volunteered and joined a cavalry company a few months since leaving a wife and five children, a small tan yard and farm of a few acres, altho' he might have been exempt as a tanner. Since his departure, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Rieck, attends to her household duties takes care of her five children, works in the tan yard by day, and does considerable work making shoes at night. With all this she keeps everything remarkably neat, and is perhaps as cheerful, contented and happy as any woman in the county. Although we may safely say that southern women generally have shown themselves in this revolution as deserving of honor as the Roman matron, who made herself immortal in history, by telling the conquering tyrant that she had hid her husband in her heart, and showed her children as her jewels; yet we may ask who is performing a better or more noble part than Mrs. Wright.

"We received a letter from a soldier in the army the other day, which mentions incidentally, that there is now a great field open for the usefulness of Ministers of the Gospel in the army; and that those already there are doing a great deal of good. He says the soldiers are much more susceptible of good impressions, and easily effected now, than at the commencement of the war. The novelty and romance of their situation having worn off, which at first was a hindrance to serious reflection; after all their bereavements, hardships, sufferings and privations, our soldiers are as it were standing face to face with death and stern duty, realizing the uncertainty of life. This state of things, doubtless, together with special Divine influence, has opened the way for the minister's work. We hope this paragraph may meet the eye of some of our able Ministers, who may be willing to forego the ease and comforts of city or town stations for a more extended field and enlarged usefulness. Doubtless their self-denying labors would be more abundantly crowned with success, and as sure of the smiles, approbation and rewards of Heaven, as those who have left all and gone as missionaries to distant heathen lands.

Desertion, Outrage and Murder.—The Atlanta and Marietta papers give accounts of a very daring case of outrage, and murder by a party of 6 men, who deserted their post as provost guard, forced their way on the freight train, went to Marietta, got drunk, for a while took charge of the Kennesaw House, refusing to let any one pass; soon after they left going into the street threatening the first they met. On an attempt by the Marshal and citizens to arrest them, they were formed in line by their leader, Crawford and ordered to fire, which they did upon a promiscuous crowd, among which were women and children. At the second shot, a soldier named Griffin, from Paulding county, who had no connection with the difficulty or arrest, was shot dead by a musket ball through the head and several others severely wounded. They were all arrested except Crawford, and we learn have since been condemned to be shot. Among the number was a man named J. W. Skipper from near this place, whose wife left on the stage on Monday night to go on to see him.

The action of the Virginia Legislature, in refusing to let any more salt be sent out of the State, even to fulfill existing contracts, with the Confederate and State government, until Virginia is fully supplied, has been severely and justly denounced. Such action is unworthy of her past history and renown, and her present position in the Confederacy. After southern blood had been poured out on her fields like water, we would have supposed Virginia to be the last State to play this selfish grab game, of "every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

John Brock, Esq., requests us to state that he has fixed upon Tuesday morning next, to start for the army in Virginia. Any clothing entrusted to his care must be left in Alexandria on Monday, or at Greensport on Tuesday in time for Wednesday morning's boat.

Wm. Rothrock, the able and energetic Chief Engineer and Gen. Supt. of the Ala. & Tenn. River Railroad, has advertised to receive proposals at his office in Selma, until the 5th Nov. next, for the remainder of the grading, masonry and bridging from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville—also for 23,000 Cross Ties to be delivered along the line, and laying of the track. We understand also that work has already been commenced on the other end of the Road from Rome to the Alabama line.

What has become of the Jacksonville Republican? For some weeks it has failed to make its appearance in our sanctum, and we are anxious to know if our contemporary has gone the way—not of all, but of a very large number of newspapers, since the commencement of the recent war—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

We are truly sorry for the omission to which our attention has been called in the above paragraph. It occurred in copying our Mail box by a new hand.

We tender our thanks to our friends of the Advertiser for the regular reception of their daily, and that they have not cut our acquaintance, notwithstanding our unintentional neglect. We have the satisfaction of informing them that we have not yet gone the way—of many newspapers—tho' we have been considerably weak in the knees at times, adhering to our old peace prices. So far from discontinuing, we have not even missed a single week's publication for near 26 years.

We are glad that our unintentional omission has not deprived us of the regular reception of the Daily Advertiser. We truly regard it as one of the ablest of Southern papers, and should very much regret to miss it from our exchange list.

Atlanta Daily Intelligencer.
We tender our thanks to the publishers of the Atlanta Intelligencer, for the voluntary favor of their daily in exchange. We have been in the regular receipt of the weekly Intelligencer for years, and have always regarded it as one of the ablest, most interesting and reliable of Southern Journals. The daily always contains a large amount of the very latest and most important news.

NEAR FORTVILLE, ALA.,
SEPT. 20th 1862.
Mr. J. F. GRANT,
DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 18th inst., in an article, on the stay laws, you say, "the passage of these laws was the greatest blunder ever committed except in so far as they protected the interests of absent soldiers," also, "you hope that among the first acts of the approaching Legislature, will be to amend them so as only to embrace those absent in the army." We can not assent to your views relative to the stay laws, unless you intend by the phrase, "interests of all absent soldiers," to mean that the parents who have children in the army shall have the benefit of said laws. There are thousands of soldiers now in the army, whose interests, must be protected by their parents. Men have sons and sons-in-law, whose families they are assisting to support. Hundreds and we may say thousands have expended money in preparing them to leave and sustaining them after they enter the army. They have sent them clothing and money and we know they have paid as high as interest as 20 per cent for money to buy wool to make clothing for those who are perishing their lives for our interests. Many of these parents have no means of making one dollar more than they did before the war began and some have been robbed of the last son, whose labor they relied on for a support. These aged men must toil not only to support their families at home, but to assist their sons, who return wounded and diseased. Now, we think it would be doing them great injustice to, so amend the stay laws as to make their property subject to levy and sale. And we think the amount of suffering, that would be produced would more than counterbalance the good which might be produced, in the reduction of prices, on articles of prime necessity. But if, a discriminative amendment can be made so as to exempt the property of the large class to which we have referred, then we cordially assent. You speak of the Legislature "creating real and artificial channels," for the use of the large amount of money which is pressing so heavily upon many. We would suggest that the Legislature levy

a discriminative tax; and appoint agents whose business, it shall be to visit our armies monthly and supply all barefooted soldiers (such as were left at Leesburg Va.) with shoes. And relieve the sufferings of all who are destitute. We are pleased with the sentiment, under the head, "Prepare to assist the Needy." And would be pleased to prepare an essay on that subject.
Most Respectfully, ALABAMA.

SALT AND CORN.

Mr. J. F. Grant.—It does seem that salt and corn have become the sine qua non of war, and should we fail in the mighty struggle that is now enlisting the sympathy of the world in our behalf, the sin of extortion engendered by the rampant spirit of covetousness will be the lamentable cause. Our Congress and past Legislature furnished a remedy in part, yet Congress in its wisdom built up and established by the last exemption bill, a monopoly with one class while essaying to shield and protect the soldiers' wives and children from the ravenous clutches of the tanner and shoe-maker. Why did not Messrs. Rail's and Curry further provide in that bill, which gives so much protection to farmers who are owners of slaves, that Corn, like leather, should not be made an object of barter for the blood and life of our gallant soldiers? To-day, there is an immense surplus of corn in the country, the planter sowed all his land in corn, the harvest has been over an average. But call on one of the protected, to purchase the staff of life, for the sustenance of those whose husbands and brother are battling for our homes, and they all say "I have no corn to sell now." Can women and children live without it? Can they procure it \$1.50 and \$2.00 per bushel, when the small pittance of \$11 dollars per month is paid to the soldier? Any man who dares to ask over one dollar per bushel should be conscripted regardless of age, and our Legislature should impose a special tax of 50 cents per bushel on all corn locked up for speculation. Again let the salt maker, who can grow rich at \$5.00 per bushel—steel his heart and grind to the tune of \$20 per bushel, refuse Confederate money, and propose to sell at \$20 per sack for gold; this constitutes the consumption of water, demanded by our Governor. Again, in the Galveston beat, where there are more dependent women and children than any other district in our country, not one pound of salt has ever been sent or received. In this Governor Shorter or some one else, has been delinquent in duty; surely one man can be found in the beat, who is sufficiently honest, responsible and qualified to distribute a few thousand pounds of salt, to the suffering women and children, who are paying 50 cents per pound, and can procure the article at that. The Governor certainly intends justice to all—yet many have been sadly neglected by his agents. The cry of salt and bread will be heard in thunder tones, throughout this region, while the maker or producer of such articles, will do well to remember the fate of Saul, Ahab, Achan, Gehazi, and E's sons. May the Lord have mercy upon them. More anon.

NOTICE.
All persons desirous of sending clothing to their relatives and friends in Capt. John C. Francis' Co. B 30th Ala. Regt. can do so by depositing the same with Dr. Francis in Jacksonville, or at Marietta by the 15th of November 1862.

O. S. Co. B. 30th Ala. Regt.
Also J. B. Palmer will carry clothing to Capt. McBeck's Co. E. 30th Ala. Regt., deposited at his residence near Ladiga, or at Jacksonville, by the 15th November 1862.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BRAGG.
FURTHER FROM CORINTH
Richmond, October 21.
Gen. Bragg's official report, dated at Bryansville, Kentucky, October 12, says that Gen. Polk commanded the Confederate forces at Perryville. The engagement became general about 1 o'clock and was continued furiously from that time to dark. Our troops never faltered, never failed in their efforts for the time engaged. It was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within our knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage them at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position and drove the enemy two miles. We captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges.

One Federal Brigadier General was killed and two wounded, and a very large number of their inferior officers and men, estimated at no less than four thousand, were killed and wounded. The ground

was literally covered with his dead and wounded.
Our loss was not less than 2,500 killed, wounded and missing.

(Special Dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser.)
Holly Springs, October 20th.
The enemy from Corinth yesterday made a reconnaissance to our lines, under a flag of truce. The pretext was to see about the pretended ill treatment of their prisoners in our hands, and to remonstrate against the guerrilla system.

Upwards of five hundred prisoners taken at Corinth arrived at Jackson today.

Several hundred of our wounded are at Corinth, who are well treated. The Federals regard the loss on each side as equal.

There is nothing reliable regarding the reported evacuation of Corinth.

Further from Charleston.
Charleston, Oct. 23.—The enemy have been driven to his boats.

Charleston, Oct. 21.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for us. Our loss 15 killed and forty wounded. The enemy left 40 dead on the field. His total loss, confirmed by accounts of prisoners, is not less than 200 killed and wounded. We took 50 small arms. The enemy's force consisted of six regiments, with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

From the Savannah Republican 24th.
The enemy repulsed in Carolina.
The following order from Gen. Beauregard contains a correct statement of the operations in the vicinity of Pocotaligo and Coosawatie, on Wednesday.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23, 1862
By order of G. T. Beauregard:
The Abolitionists attacked, in force, Pocotaligo and Coosawatie yesterday; they were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackay's Point and Bo's Creek Landing by Col. W. S. Walker commanding the District, and Col. G. P. Harrison commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen transports and gunboats. The Charleston Railroad is injured. The Abolitionists left their dead and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 24.—All accounts show that the Pocotaligo fight was hotly contested and a glorious victory—in fact another Secessionville affair. The enemy's gunboats this evening left Mackay's Point, going back to Port Royal.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 25.—We have nothing from the Gap. A quiet in the direction of Nashville. Bull's movements are not spoken of—nothing is known of them.

Gen. Bragg has gone to Richmond, and Gen. Polk is in command during his absence.

GREENSBORO, Oct. 26, via MOBILE.
The Memphis Bulletin of the 24th contains the following:
CAPE RACE, October 20.—The London Times says that the proclamation of Lincoln is a political confession of the Abolitionists. When the Union existed the Constitution gave no right to the President or Congress to free the slaves; that emancipation was a thunderbolt in the hands of the President to destroy the social organization of the South at a blow. Lincoln has assumed to launch it without the power to enforce his decree.

The North must conquer every square mile of Southern territory before it can make the proclamation of more effect than merely a waste of paper.

Commercial advices from New York exhibit a strong impression among the leading merchants that a termination of the war will ultimately occur from a financial crisis and confusion in the North.

Louisville dates of the 25th, contain the following:
Morgan made a successful raid on Lexington on the 1st, capturing a regiment of 520 men, Ohio cavalry, whom he paroled, keeping their horses and equipments. He camped at night near Versailles. On the 22d, he overtook a train of 78 wagons on the Bardonia turnpike, and destroyed the same. He also captured another train late in the evening—number of wagons not known.

Morgan made the entire circuit of Bull's army and joined Bragg again.

INDICATIONS OF PEACE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:
"A highly educated gentleman, just from the United States," gives in the Enquirer his reasons for believing there will be an early peace. First, our successful late battle, including that at Sharpsburg, which he says was "the most terrible defeat of the war to the Federal forces;" second, the Insurrection Procession; third, the conviction that the conquest of the South would not restore the Union, but prove a barren sceptre in their gripe; fourth, the distaste for war of Northern soldiers; fifth, "the impending financial crash;" sixth, the abiding confidence on the part of many Northern soldiers that there will be no more fighting between Lee and McClellan, and a corresponding desire that there should be none;" and, seventh, the war of politics—extermination now in progress between the radical or Abolition and the conservatives or old Democratic party, with its allies.

PINNING WHEELS.—The Corsicana (Texas) Express says: "The hum of the spinning wheel and clank of the loom greet our ears and vision wherever we go. These instruments of machinery predominate, the piano retiring, and, for the present, being a useless instrument. Young and old ladies are exercising great diligence in spinning, weaving and supplying clothing for the soldiers the ensuing winter. They are entitled to the praise of the soldiers, and should receive, at home, every encouragement in their noble work." What a blessing it would prove to mankind if every piano in the country could be exchanged for spinning wheels and looms!

OBITUARY.
GEORGE H. D. NOLES, son of Jacob and Ruth Nolen, member of Co. G, 10th Ala. Regt., died of his wounds, some time about the first of July, 1862, aged 15 years, 3 months and 5 days, born in Calhoun county, Ala.

Although so young, he volunteered his services about the last of Feb. 1862 and went forth in defence of his beloved South. He was a brave soldier, and a pleasant messmate. He has done all he could to rescue his country from a tyrannical foe. He passed thro' several fights: was in the battles of June 27th and 30th, it was on the 30th of June, 1862, while charging a battery, a fatal ball pierced his head, and he fell mortally wounded. Oh how soon to follow through the dark valley and shadow of death his affectionate father, who but a few short months ago death claimed as his victim, and tore from his embrace; but soon restored was the severed tie by a reunion which shall never end.

On the 21st day of March, 1862, he took up his line of march, and bid farewell to his friends and relations. He was said by his comrades to be a good soldier, ever ready to discharge his whole duty; true y it may be said that another brave one has sacrificed his life on the altar of his country, and now sleeps his last long sleep; but may we humbly hope his departed spirit has flown to where the cannon's roar and the tramp of armies cannot disturb the weary soldier, and where there is no more parting to go to the army. Farewell, dearest brother, it is hard to give thee up—

But yet again we hope to meet thee, When the storm of life is fled; In Heaven we hope to greet thee, Where no farewell tears are shed.

Peace to his remains that now slumber in a far distant land, with no friends or relations near; but his body fills a soldier's grave—

Dearest brother thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel, But as 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

M. J. N.

HARTWELL LODGE, No. 101, Oct. 16.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst, our beloved brother J. A. Turnipseed; be it—

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt sorrow that we see the unrelenting hand of death again, take from us a brother universally beloved for his pure and amiable character.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Turnipseed, this lodge has lost a good and true brother. A man whose every day life was an illustration of the masonic principles to which he so strictly adhered.

Resolved, That this lodge tender its condolence to the family of the deceased, referring them to the God of our salvation: who will assist them by his grace.

Resolved That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as evidence of our high appreciation of the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That these preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes; a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy sent to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

J. M. ANDERSON,
J. BAGLEY,
W. J. HUGHES,
Comm.

JAMES J. MCKINNEY, departed this life at the battlefield of Shiloh, on the 30th August 1862, in the 31st year of his age. He was born in Pickens Dis. S. C., on the 12th day of May, 1832, and was married in 1852, then moved to Ala. in 53 and in 1855 was brought to feel the necessity, of religion and joined the Baptist church, and when the call of his country reached him, it found him ready to go in defense of his liberty and his home, leaving all with a breast complaint. His friends and parents insisted on his staying as all his brothers were in the army. Mordey McKinney fought like a hero at the battle of Fort Donelson and came out unhurt, but the cold and fatigue was too much for him. He sleeps to wake no more. He was buried in Tennessee on his way to Huntsville under Col. Forrest. James M. belonged to Capt. Moore Lee's company, and was a good soldier. He was very much loved by his neighbors and friends. Weep not dear relations, meet him again where sickness, sorrow, pain and death, are felt no more, and the his body lies beneath a stranger's sod, let this sweet thought spirit cheer his soul at rest with God, where the roaring of cannon is heard no more.

DIED—Oct. 5th, 1862, near Delta, Ala., at her father's residence of typhoid fever, Miss Mary A. McClintock, in her sixteenth year.

She was beloved by all who knew her

gentle, mild, and amiable. She left a unerring circle of friends, friends and associates to weep. Mary reclined beneath the silent tomb.

Sweetly bowed the lovely flower, And gently lay she passed away, But shall forever bloom In Eden's blissful bow.

Forever blest in endless day, How calmly she sunk in silent death, How pleasantly she walked, while here on earth.

Then we trust the stars in glory shine, In the smiles of the Savior forever to shine. Though she is from earth forever gone, We say justice with those who mourn, We say let her rest in a mansion above. Ever to look in the nation of love.

The joys of earth are like the transient dew, That blooms for one short summer's day, That expands in petals for an hour, Then quickly withers and fades away.

But Mary calmly sleeps in death, Shall when the busy scenes are over Rise triumphant from this earth, To live with God forever more.

MARIA J. CULLEN.

"Truth and justice are the only friends that will stand by you in the hour of need." And so it was with Mary, who died on the 21st day of March, 1862, aged 22 years 3 months and 5 days, born in Calhoun county, Ala.

Died of Billious fever at the residence of her mother in Morrisville, Ala. Mary G. Baugh on the 23rd of Sept. 1862, aged 22 years 3 months and 5 days. Thus in the bloom of youth and in the midst of a large circle of friends, our much loved friend has been called from earth, to that far off, beautiful and unknown world; where all is joy and happiness perfect and complete. Yes, we mourn not for her as those who have no hope for we believe that she has indeed been borne to realms of everlasting bliss unknown to mortal eye. About two years ago she made a profession of Religion, united with the Baptist church and has lived a devoted Christian up to the time of her death. She leaves a widowed mother, a sister and two brothers and many, many relatives and friends to mourn her irreparable loss. We tender our heart felt sympathies to the afflicted family, and may God give them grace to say "Lord thy will be done," and enable them so to live, that they may meet her in that blessed home above where they will part no more.

AMICES.
Chocococo Ala., Oct. 18th 1862.

MARIETTA LANFORD, daughter of R. and S. A. Lanford, departed this life Sept. 29th 1862, aged 8 years 9 months and 20 days, the subject of this notice was attacked with putrid sore throat, and suffered for some time, but yet bore the same with unusual fortitude for a child of her age and was submissive and ready to obey and take any proscripton from the physician or friends until her spirit took its flight to the spirit land where she is at rest and where the wicked trouble not and those little feet that are not stepping in this world but are walking the golden streets of the New Jerusalem; and that sweet voice that was heard in prattling to kind parents is hushed in the family circle but is now engaged in singing the praise of God and the lamb, while her parents can adopt the language of the psalmist David and say "we can go to her but she can't come back to us," and also the poet. What parent would not cherish her to give a child to God?

Thrice happy souls, who've gone before, To that inheritance divine, They labor, sorrow, sigh no more, But bright in endless glory shine.

Then let our mournful tears be dry, Or in a gentle measure flow, We hail them happy in the sky, And joyful wait our call to go.

T. P. GWIN.

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Phillip Pruitt decd., on the 17th day of October, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

J. P. BAGLEY, Adm.
G. L. BUNN, Adm.

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Wm. B. O'Neal, deceased, on the 25th day October, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 30. S. D. MCLELLAN, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of October, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the estate of J. R. Pesnell, dec'd, all persons thereunto bound by law, against said estate will present them, within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make payment immediately. JOHN M. PESSNELL, Adm.

Strayed.
A large work Ox principally black, with a white list up his left shoulder, between 7 and 10 years old, and 1 thick mark in a crop off the left ear and one over bit in the right ear, came from Jackson City Ga. about 12 months ago. Any information will be thankfully received at Shiloh creek F. O. Calhoun co. Ala. Oct. 30, 1862. JAS. W. WILKERSON.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Jno T. Stewart, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, on the 23rd day of October, 1862, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Oct. 30, 1862. W. W. LITTLE, Adm.

CHANGE TICKETS. Notice and handbills executed at this office, on reasonable terms.

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